OCTOBER 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,445—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1888.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th Oct.
B.L. ROME	5011	10 0	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	9th "
B.L. ARCADIA	6301	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th "
† SIAM		500	H. Weighell	23rd "
* HYDASPES	2934	500	S. Bason	30th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Brisson	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th "
				1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	25th Oct.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
BUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st December	1888.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 27th October, 1888.
SURA	17th Nov. "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bascoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1888.

ERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
NZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE on the 12th November, at 4 p.m., FOR and ADEN, in connection with the er Homeward bound, and the steamer proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
KETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, s, delivered at specially REDUCED

CKETS are issued, including Railway lles to London.
uld be on board with their Luggage at ince's Dock by 3 p.m.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD!
OFFICERS shut out by TROOPSHIPS should apply to the undersigned for Passages to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, &c. low. Baggage space liberal.
ILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Army, Civil and Passenger Agent.
t, Bombay.

TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.
H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 901 tons, Captain Dettmann, sails as above on THURSDAY. the 25th instant. For Freight and passage
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
AY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
REMITTANCES.—Arrangements monthly payments in England. on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., itted direct if required.
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DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

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AS PRESENTS TO FRIENDS
DRY GINGER,
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MANGO PRESERVES,
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CHUTNIES and
CURRY POWDER,
NEPAUL PEPPER,
&c., &c.
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FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
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PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1: postage free.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a.m., on 28th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Aboas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th October, at 10 a.m.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd October, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ARTICLES of the best manufacture only are kept.
Balls No, 26, 27, 27½ and 28, per dozen, Rs. 10-8.

Cleeks. Irons, Lofting or Pitching. Niblicks, Iron and Brass.	}	each Rs. 5-8.
Play Club or Driver. Putters, Long. Spoons, Short. " Middle. " Brassey.	}	each Rs. 4-8.

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IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,
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IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF
ANALYTICAL BALANCES,
HYDROMETERS, BAROMETERS,
CHEMICAL THERMOMETERS,
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
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COCA WINE.

THE valuable properties of the Coca leaf, though long known in South America as a stimulant in cases of excessive mental or bodily exertion, has only within the last few years been realized in this country.
Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.
Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp & Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.
Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In sea-sickness it has been used with the most gratifying results.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
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We have also an extensive choice of BREECHES materials, comprising VELVET CORDS, WHIP CORDS, CHIPPING NORTON TWEEDS, DOES, MOLESKINS, and CASHMERES.
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CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
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do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c.	do. BANGLES, &c., &c.

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THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January 1889.
For terms apply to the undersigned.

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NOTICE.

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BEG to inform their Constituents and the General Public that their STUDIO for PORTRAITURE has been TEMPORARILY CLOSED, owing to their Premises being under repairs and alterations.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA:

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of Illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
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The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, W AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and HILLIS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
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GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SPECIAL."	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

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MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS

HAVE RECEIVED a CONSIGNMENT of NEW GOODS, of very thin texture, especially adapted for Coolness and Comfort in Wear during the Hot Season.

		Rs. as
ANGOLAS, a very thin and fine Material, large Pattern, in all Colours.	Lounge, Coat, Vest, and Trousers	52 0
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DITTO, in small and Plain Patterns, all Colours	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Treusers	45 0
Worsteds, in Stripes and Checks, a large Assortment; Light and Dark Colours.	Lounge Coat, Vest, and Trousers 52 to	56 0
SHEPHERDS PLAID, in both large and small Patterns, a nice Selection.	Lounge Coat and Trousers	40 0
CHEVIOTS, a thin and fine make, in Light Colours.	Lounge Coat and Trousers	37 0
DAY or OFFICE COATS, the New Lama Cloth; beautifully cool and pleasant wear, in neat Plaids and Checks.	Lounge Coat	14 0
FANCY WAISTCOATINGS, in Spots and Checks.	Waistcoat	10 0
In plain Colours.	Ditto	8 8
LIGHT TROUSERS, in Newest Patterns, all Colours.	Trousers Rs.	15 to 18 0

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AND QUADRILLE PARTY,

G. I. P. RY. INSTITUTE, PAREL.

FRIDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1888.

THE Programme will commence at 9 o'clock (B.T.) with an Original Farce by JOHN MADDISON MORTON, Esq., entitled

"TO PARIS AND BACK FOR £5."

Song ....The Soldier's Good Bye...Mr. C. R. Hawkins.
Song .....Selected .....Mrs. W. T. Hart.
Song .....The Storm Fiend .....Mr. W. T. Lamb.

To be followed by the Screaming Farce by CONWAY EDWARDS, Esq.,

Entitled, "DREADFULLY ALARMING."

The Whole to Conclude with a Dance.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—Re. 1.
Hon. Secy., Mr. A. C. SCOTT.

Tickets may be had of the Hon. Secy., any of the Committee, or at the Door.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

APPLICANTS for the POST of LIBRARIAN in the above Institute are hereby informed that the VACANCY has been FILLED.

Copies of Testimonials will be returned on personal application.

J. YOUNG,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1888.

FORT WARD STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE RATEPAYERS.

GENTLEMEN who desire to become Candidates, on behalf of the Ratepayers for the Fort Ward at the next Corporation, are requested to communicate their Names on or before SATURDAY, the 27th Inst., to the Undersigned so that they may be submitted for election to the Committee appointed in the General Meeting.

LILADHAR SHAMJEE JADHAOJEE,
BOMANJEE BYRAMJEE PATEL,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
A. D. MODY,
Honorary Secretaries.

Fort Ward Standing Committee of the Ratepayers.
17, Tamarind Lane, Bombay 22nd Oct., 1888.

FOR SALE.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

ONE Tangye's Coupled, 16 N H P Engine, Two High Pressure Cylinders, each 9" dia. 18" stroke, "G" pattern—with two governors, feed-pump, and fly-wheel, 5'-6" dia. for 9" belt.

ALSO

ONE, 20 N H P High Pressure Engine, Cylinder, 14" dia. 28" stroke, complete with feed-pump and fly-wheel.

Apply to

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1889,

TO BE HELD AT CHINCHLI.

THE SHOW will take place on the 16th February, 1889, when Prizes, varying from Rs. 5 to Rs.125, will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen and Sheep exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the Undersigned, care of the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur.

M. N. SHIRGAONKAR,
Honorary Secretary,
Chinchli Show for 1889.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THESE Wines are imported, by us, direct from the Growers, their Brands are favourably known for their Physical Qualities, and have been recommended by the medical men.

Carlowitz Fine Old Per Dozen Quarts Rs. 23. Pints Rs. 12.
Cariowitz " " " " 20 " " 11

MARSALA.

Woodhouse and Co.'s Marsala is recommended by medical men to invalids and persons of weak digestion in preference to other Wines.

Per Dozen Quarts, Rs. 18.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

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LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New Market and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart Row, Bombay.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACTS, 1882 and 1887. New Edition, nearly ready, with Notes and New Rules and Latest Cases. By L. P. Russell, Bombay. To be ordered at Education Society's, Press, Byculla, and all Booksellers in Bombay.

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NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY RATEPAYERS' AND RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PUBLIC MEETING, of the Rate-Payers and Residents of the Bhuleshwar Ward, will be held, at the New Cloth Market Hall, of Mr. Mooljee Jetha, on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 5 p. m., for the purpose of Appointing a Committee to Select Candidates for the Forthcoming Municipal Elections.

DAVID GOSTLING,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
A. D. MODY,
Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Rate-Payers' and Residents' Association.
Bombay, 19th October 1888.

MADRAS RACES, 1889.

JANUARY 19TH, 22ND, 24TH AND 26TH.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are reminded that the next entrances close at 12 p.m., on the 1st November. Arrangements will be made to provide Tent and Stable Accommodation on the Race Course during the Meeting. Owners requiring the same are requested to inform the Undersigned not later than the 1st January.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Oct., 18, 1888. Secy., Races.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400 tons Wagon Bottom Boards of Calicut Poonwood or Benteak Timber. Specification and Form of Tender with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

This deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the contract, failing which on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposits without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st November, 1888, a TERMINAL CHARGE OF 6 PIES PER MAUND, will be made upon Goods carried between Two Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway, and 3 pies per maund upon Goods Booked betw en a Station on any other Railway and a Station on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The terminal charge is in addition to the mileage rate. The payment of this additional charge to the Southern Mahratta Railway, does not exempt owners of Goods from terminal charges made by other Railways uponGoods sent from or to stations on such Railways, to or from Stations on the Southern Mahratta Railway, nor does it cover cost of Loading or Unloading Goods which are carried at rates under which these services are performed by senders and consignees respectively.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 18th October, 1888.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1888, for the supply of the following stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1889.

Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil, first quality for Light-house use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Engineers Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule. No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each article or item for which he tenders, and the Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a Tender and reject the remainder. The cost of stamping agreements to be borne by the successful Tenderers.

Samples of Oil for Light-house use must be sent in not later than the 15th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 1st October, 1888.

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The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
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HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
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HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

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TANDEMS	8	" 16

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Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medica Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
August 2, 1888.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
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BANK OF ENGLAND.
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with ure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

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These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

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ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
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OWNER GOING HOME.

B. Arab Horse, handsome and powerful, 6 years old, height 14-2½, promising fencer, good Infantry Charger, stands fire, perfectly bell ved sound and unblemished ..... Price, Rs. 1,000
B. Arab Horse, "King of Thule," a ed, height 14-2, winner of several races, perfect Infantry and passed Cavalry Charger, trained in 17th Lancers' school, makes a slight noise ..... Price, Rs. 500
Ch. C.-B. Mare "Rani," aged, height 13-3, good polo pony, believed to go in harness but not driven by present owner ..... Price Rs. 150
Two Saddles complete by "Prat" in good order, each ..... Price, Rs. 40
A pair of Binoculars ..... Price, Rs. 30
A D. B. C. F. Gun, Cylinder by "Barnaud" of Newcastle, in Mahogany case with fittings, in good order, Price ..... Rs. 120
A nickel-plated, 450 Revolver by "Truelock" of Dublin, short barrel, in mahogany case ..... Rs. 35

Apply to

MAJOR COLLINGWOOD,
Lancashire Fusiliers, Ahmednagar.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee of the Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of Ratepayers, Mooljee Jaitha's Market, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Mt. Lebanon (s), from Batoum ; Sierra Nevada (ship), Penarth ; Goa (s), Calcutta ; and Zaire (Gun boat), Goa.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Henry Balckow (s), sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

NOTICE.—The mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Kurrachee at 7-50 a.m., to-morrow.

PASSENGER BY THE LAST MAIL.—Mr. H. C. Burder, of the firm of Messrs. Winter, Burder, and Bayley, arrived by the mail of Monday, the 22nd inst.

BITTEN BY A RABID DOG.—Abdoola Vuzeer, a bheestie, aged about 32 years, and a girl, aged about 8 years, named Hurabai, were both bitten by a mad dog at Colaba, on Monday. The dog was subsequently destroyed.

SCALDED.—A calasse, named Bapoo Mashun, of the s. s. Worsley Hall, had his face and hands severely scalded by accidentally falling over a large vessel containing boiling water, which was left at the entrance of the ship's galley, on Monday last. He is at present in the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Societys' Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following papers by Mr. Kedarnath Basu will be read :—"On the Minor Vaishnava Sects of Bengal, and Miscellanous Notes."

STEALING A BLANKET.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Oosman Amir, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with trespass and the theft of a blanket. The accused, it seems, yesterday morning removed a blanket from off a Hindoo, who was asleep on the verandah, and on the latter awaking, saw the accused walking away with it. He raised an alarm, and the accused was arrested. In defence the prisoner made a statement, which led the magistrate to believe that he was not responsible for his actions. He thought the matter was a trivial one, and discharged the accused.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Ali Mahomed Vazeer, aged 25 years, and lived in Mahomed Banker's stable, at Parell. At about 10 a. m., on Monday, deceased was accused of Nmoving a silver neck ornament from a child by one recora Allijee, who took a policeman to his house. The policeman found the deceased asleep on the footpath and roused him, and accused him of theft. Deceased denied it, and the policeman, seeing he was drowsy, and suspecting he had taken opium, conveyed him to the hospital, where he died yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Inspector Guider yesterday charged Narayen Lilladhur, before Mr. Hamilton, with stealing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 600, the property of an old Bunnia woman, who lived in a chawl, which the accused was in the habit of visiting, as some of his relations lived there. One day, while leaving the chawl, he saw the complainant go out of her room, when he entered it, and stole the ornaments. He then absconded to Kurrachee and Ajmere. Suspicion falling upon him, a complaint was made, and a warrant for his arrest obtained. Last week the accused returned to Bombay, and putting a bold face on the matter, went to the police and asked to be served with the warrant he heard was out against him. He was then arrested, and the police discovered that he had disposed of the property upcountry. Evidence was taken, and the case was adjourned, a commission being issued to Ajmere.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF LETTERS.—Inspector McCubbin yesterday placed a postman, named Dajee Govind Sinday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, charged with stealing several letters, which had been sent through the Post Office. It appeared that in the month of September several letters, seven in all, addressed to Amajee Ramchandra, in Kalbadavie, had not reached their destination. They had been sent from Chiploon, and a complaint having been made at the Post Office, the matter was investigated by the Postal authorities. The letters should have been delivered by the accused, and it was owing to this that suspicion fell upon him. The postmaster, in charge of the Kalbadavie branch office, resorted to a ruse in order to catch the accused, and accordingly placed a half currency note in a letter, and addressed it to Messrs. Furtado and Co, Kalbadevi. In the usual way the letter was sent to the General Post Office, but it did not reach its destination. A search was made the same evening among the mail bags, but the missing letter was not found. In these circumstances, and knowing the case had been with the accused, the postmaster brought him before Mr. McCubbin. Some time after, *hundies* and registered letters had been found, but the thief could not be found. The case before the Magistrate the letter had taken the accused into custody. The complaint of the postmaster, but there was nothing against him, and he released him on bail. Asked for his Worship's orders in the case, the magistrate remarked he had not heard and could make no order. It was a serious case, and one for inquiry by the police, who would have to be discharged, and reported to the Commissioner of Police.

...AT VALPAKADI.

...yesterday morning, at about half-past ...adjan roofed shed, occupied by one ..., at Valpakadi, near the old Police ...ge, Mazagon. Owing to the inflammable ...materials and a strong north-easterly ...d rapidly to a number of sheds in ...ity. The flames proceeding from ...nical itself to a three-storeyed ...mjee Dewjee, and in a few ...e buildings were completely ... also spread to a portion of the ...ging to Hassum Chotani, a timber ...eam fire-engines from Byculla, ...Fort repaired to the scene, but not ...d spread to the house of Ramjee ... every effort was used to prevent ...e fire was got under control within ...pletely extinguished by 5-30 a.m. ...e is attributed to a mischievous ...g's room upsetting a lighted kero... ...mage is estimated at Rs. 9,135.

...E ON PHRENOLOGY.

...t the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, ...described as a "practical phrenolo... lecture on the "Utility of Phreno... as well filled in all parts by young ... students. No chairman was selected, ... Mann said he cared to have only a scient... ...hair ; and none was present here. The ... said that phrenology was useful in at least ...ive different ways. It was useful in the choice ...r servants, who are generally the worry of life to most people, especially that useful servant, a cook. It teaches self-knowledge, the most useful of all human knowledge ; it enables people to know where temptation lies and to avoid sin and uncleanness ; and it teaches people to know what they are capable of doing and becoming. Some time ago, a young man called upon the lecturer, and asked him if he was capable of passing the Civil Service Examination. Mr. Mann, examined him, and was of opinion that he was no more capable of passing the examination in question than he was of carrying an elephant. A young man spent thousands of rupees in studying law ; and in the end failed to pass the necessary examinations. The lecturer urged that to learn self-knowledge from phrenology was cheap ; to learn it from practical experience was very dear, both mentally and financially. Thousands of rupees which were wasted in learning self-knowledge as to what one was capable of becoming would be saved by phrenology. It puts the right man in the right place. It is the best guide to a trade or profession. Phrenology is a science of the mind ; and shows in what trade or profession a man is fitted to shine most conspicuously. In the choice of a wife or a husband, phrenology was most useful, for it would show who were fitted by special organizations to live happily together. It would prevent deficits in financial budgets, and would save loss and distress to nations. (Applause.)

At the close of the lecture, which occupied about three-quarters of an hour in delivery, a young Hindu submitted himself to a phrenological examination, the result of which must have been as agreeable to him as it was amusing to the audience. He was, Mr. Mann thought, gifted with philosophical capabilities, and could appreciate good things at the table. (Laughter.) After Mr. Mann had examined two more "subjects," the proceedings terminated.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

THE following completes the list of prize winners at the Presidency Rifle Meeting, which concluded on the 18th instant :—

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

The scores made in this match will count towards the Viceroy's Medals, for British Army only. A Cup, value Rs. 10 ', presented by H. E. the Right Hon. Lord Reay, LL. D., D.L., G.C.I.E. Distance, 500 and 600 yards. Rifle M. H. and S. (Snider to receive 6 points.)

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Pte Scanlon, 2nd Lanc Fus.....	61	100
Lce-Naik Jawahir Khan, 21st Bo Inf...	60	50
Pte Thompson, 2nd Lanc Fus.....	60	30
Lc-Naik Shaik Adam, 7th Bo Inf	60	20
Lc-Naik Majoo Nair, 26th Bo Inf	60	15
Pte Gulam Mohammed, 29th Bo Inf ...	59	10
Lce-Corpl Taylor, 2nd Lanc Fus.....	58	10
Lce-Naik Shaik Ebrahim, 2nd Grens...	58	10
Pte Baboorao Surve, 9th Bo Inf.....	58	10
Qr-Mr Sergt McDonnell, Poona Vols ...	57	5
Cr-Sergt Buckley, 2nd Lanc Fus.....	57	5
Corpl Wingrove, 1st L N Lanc	56	5
Lce-Naik Baynath Dube, 8th Bo Inf...	55	5
Lce-Corpl McGann, W, 1st L N Lanc...	55	5
Lce-Naik Pedro Antone, 23rd Bo L Inf.	55	5
Pte Shaik Alfoo, 7th Bo Inf	55	5
Pte Shaikh Kassim, 7th Bo I	54	5
Vol Vaz, B B & C I R Vol	54	5
Lce-Corpl Freeman, G I P R Vol	54	5
Pte Smith, 2nd Oxford L I	54	5
Pte Almond, 2nd Roy Lanc.....	53	5
Pte Daji Dandekar, 8th Bo I	53	5
Pte Suckroo Tooker, 7th Bo I.....	53	5
Naik Shaik Farid, 1st I H C	53	5
Pte White, 2nd Lanc Fus.....	52	5
Naik Wallah Khan, 4th Bo Rifles	52	5
Lce-Naik Madho Samvant, 16th Bo I...	52	5
Drumr Norris, Roy Fus	52	5
Sergt Tanner, 2nd Glos	52	5
Pte Matadin Sukul, 23rd Bo L I.....	52	5
Pte Mallo Singh, 1st Grens	52	5
Corpl-Sergt Mawhood, Poona Vol	52	5
Lce-Naik Satia Morey, 2nd Grens	52	5
Lce-Corpl Wooldridge, Roy Fus	52	5
Lce-Corpl Wise, 2nd Middx	52	5
Corpl Jones, G I P R Vol	52	5

THE HARDINGE COMPETITION.

To be competed for by squads of ten men from any European or native Regiment serving in Iadia, under a Non-Commissioned Officer, not under the rank of Lance-Sergeant or Lance Havildar. Two Corporals or Naiks may be included in each squad. Rifle, "M H" and "S" No. of shots, five volleys. Time.—2 minutes.

EUROPEANS.

	Points.	Rs.
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	32	65

Commander, Cr-Sergt R Buckley.

NATIVES.

	Points.	Rs. a.
9th Bombay Infantry.....	32	47 8

Commander, Hav Shaikh Abdool Kadar.

NURSERY STAKES—NATIVES.

Open to all grades of the Native Army serving in India, who have never won a prize of the value of ten rupees at any Public Rifle Meeting.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Jamr Manawar Khan, 4th Bo Cav	31	20
Lce-Naik Bagunnah, 5th Inf H C	31	15
Pte Surjoo Sing, 29th Bo Inf	31	10
Lce-Naik Janojee, 5th Inf H C	30	5
Naik Muhammed Khan, 4th Bo Cav...	30	5
Naik Koondlik Malker, 1st Grens	30	5
Havr Mohammed Ramyan, 3rd Inf H C.	29	3
Sowar Shaikh Karimbaksh, 4th Bo Cav.	29	3
Pte Pitam Sing, 5th Inf H C	29	3
Pte Mullo Sing, 1st Grens	29	3
Lce-Naik Anant Mhad Sett, 8th Bo I...	29	2
Sergt-Maj Shaikh Mahomed Ibrahim, 3rd Cav H C	29	2

ARMY VS. VOLUNTEERS.

To be competed for by teams of eight selected from competitors at the meeting. Distances, 300, 600 and 800 yards. Rifle, M. H.

	Points.
Cr-Sergt Brown, Poona Vols	58
Qr-Mr-Sergt McDonnell, Poona Vol	61
Vol Stephens, Bo Vols	65
Corpl Wolfe, G I P R Vols	57
Corpl Thomson, B B and C I R Vols.....	65
Corpl Freeman, G I P R Vols.....	78
Sergt Mawhood, Poona Vols.....	67
Lce-Sergt Clabby, Poona Vols.....	68
Highest aggregate score, Corpl Freeman, G I P R Vols, Rs. 30.	
Gunr Dickie, R H A.....	60
Lce-Corpl Middleton, R Lanc	74
Lce-Corpl Hornsby, 2nd D L I	77
Pte Wootton, 2nd Middx	49
Corpl Furner, Roy Fus	65
Pte Farmer, Roy Fus	60
Pte Green, Roy Fus	60
Pte Cratchley, 2nd Glos	71

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZE FOR NATIVES.

Open to all ranks of the Native Army serving in India.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Lce-Naik Shaik Adam, 7th Bo Inf.....	47	30
Dl-Havr Khim Singh, 29th Bo Inf.....	42	20
Havr Ganu Sakunde, 12th Bo Inf	42	10
Naik Sayajeerao Delvee, 13th Bo Inf...	41	10
Naik Jemahir Bex, 29th Bo Inf	40	10
Pte Mangil Ahir, 2nd Grens.....	40	7
Lce-Naik Suckroo Torker, 7th Bo Inf..	40	7
Havr Boopram Goojar, 7th Bo Inf.....	40	7
Naik Siddoo Jagtop, 4th Bo Rifles.....	40	7
Havr Konde Jadow, 12th Bo Inf	40	7
Pte Sabajee Chowan, 17th Bo Inf	40	5
Lce-Naik Shaikh Hoosain, 17th Bo Inf.	40	5
Jamr Ghooria Khan, 29th Bo Inf	40	5
Pte Budhawa Singh, 1st Grens	39	5
Dl-Havr Luximon Sawant, 4th Bo Rifles	39	3
Pte Ramiah, 3rd Inf H C.....	39	3
Lce-Naik Surjoo Singh, 17th Bo Inf...	39	3
Risr Kullundeen Bux Khan, 3rd Cav, H C	39	3
Havr Soloman Israel, 14th Bo Inf.....	39	3
Naik Ragho Singh, 12th Bo Inf	38	3

Ten 38's counted out.

THE ATTACK COMPETITION.

Open to all Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the British Army and Volunteers serving in India.

	Points.	Prizes Rs.
Pte Farmer, Roy Fus.....	21	17
Pte Scott, 2nd Roy Lan.....	21	17
Dr Whitely, R H A.....	21	10
Sergt Thomas, Bo Vols.....	18	10
Pte Cratchley, 2nd Glos	18	5
Lce-Corpl Wise, 2nd Middlesex.....	18	5

Four 18's counted out.

2nd Stage—The Council's Plate.

	Points.	Prizes. Rs.
Havr. Govind Gowda, 17th Bo Inf ...	86	200

POOL SHOOTING.

200 and 500 yards.

Europeans.	No. of Bulls' Eyes.	Rs.	Yards
Corpl. Smith, Poona Vols.....	29	40	200
Sergt. Instr. Seaforth, G.I.P.R. Vols.....	47	40	500

Natives.	No. of Bulls' Eyes.	Rs.	Yards
Lce-Naik Shaik Mahomed, 12th Bo. I....	5	20	200
Cr-Havr Sharfoodeen, 3rd I. H. C.	10	20	500

NEWS received in Vienna from Belgrade is to the effect that all attempts at an amicable arrangement between the King and Queen of Servia have failed. The Queen, it is said, refuses to accept the terms offered. The only solution of the question, the King's friends say, is a separation. As in some foreign papers, and especially Russian ones, it was stated that Queen Natalie of Servia was expelled from Wiesbaden against the promise of the Emperor William to lend her his protection, the *North German Gazette* publishes the text of telegrams from the Emperor to the Queen. The first, dated the 29th of June, runs thus :—"In consequence of your telegram which I have just received, I will speedily gather the necessary information in order to give instructions respecting the measures by which your Majesty feels menaced. I beg your Majesty to rest assured that you will enjoy in my country every protection which is compatible with my international obligations to your august husband and his Government."

BENI-ISRAELITES AND THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

ON Thursday afternoon, the Beni-Israel students of the Free General Assembly's Institution met to present an address of congratulation to the Rev. Dr. Mackichan in connection with his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Rev. R. Scott presided.

Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, on addressing the meeting, referred to the long connection of the Free Church Mission with the Beni-Israel community, dwelling especially on the services which had been rendered by the late Dr. Wilson to the Beni-Israel of Bombay and surrounding villages. He expressed the hope that the interest which had been shown in the children of Israel by the founder of the Mission, and those who were associated with him would continue to be manifested by the members of the Mission, as it had been through a period of fifty years down to the present day.

The following address was then read in Hebrew and English by Mr. Gershone Moses :—

"In the name of God shall we work and prosper this day, Thursday the 13th of Heshwan 5649.

To the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, M. A., D. D., Principal of the Free General Assembly's Institution and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

Reverend Sir,—Though late, we, the undersigned Beni-Israel children, your students, come this day to honour and congratulate you on the happy occasion of your rising to the high and honourable rank of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. May you by the help of the Most High, with long life and a faithful spirit, use the great authority that is placed on your shoulders, and continually show kindness to the remnant of the people of the children of Israel scattered over this country, as the former missionaries and especially our dear and beloved Dr. John Wilson, who did so much good to the children of Israel of this city and of the surrounding villages, whose mantle you have now put on. And may the God of our fathers—Abraham, Issac, and Jacob—pour upon you, upon the beauty of your house, and upon everything that is yours abundant of blessings ; and protect you, and be with you all the days of your life. Amen. May such be his grace.—We remain, Rev. Sir, yours faithfully, Manasseh Joseph, Samuel Moses, Gershone Moses, Moses Benjamin, Eliezer Aaron, Elijah Moses, Jacob Moses, Reuben Ezekiel, David Moses, Perez Moses, Simon Reuben, and Rahabeim Reubin.

Dr. Mackichan, in reply, thanked the students and the members of the Beni-Israel community present for the address and for the cordial manner in which they had expressed their congratulations. He referred to the interesting connection which had always existed between the Free Church Mission and the Beni-Israel community and to the progress of education amongst the people of Israel in Western India, which was now bringing them more and more into connection with the University of Bombay.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

THE following is a summary of the reports on the prospects of the Cotton Crop up to the end of September :—

Deccan area 9½ lakhs acres, half lakh below last year, but above average. Revised area figures : Khandesh nine lakhs, Ahmednagar 25,000, Nasik 8,000, Sholapur 7,500, and Satara 6,800. September rain insufficient, but afforded partial relief. More rain wanted, particularly in Khandesh. Karnatak season late, good sowing. Rain did not come till latter half of September. Sowing operations still continue and information incomplete. Reported area about five lakhs, of which Dharwar and Bijapur each has two lakhs, and Belgaum one. These remarks apply to Southern Maratha States, for which reported area is 94,000. Guzarat area 3½ lakhs, slightly above average, but 1½ lakhs below last year. Decrease owing to deficient rain is mainly confined to Ahemadabad, which, with 2½ lakhs, is below last year by 1½ lakhs. Broach area 2½ lakhs, slightly above last year and average owing to seasonable rain for sowing. Surat area 90,000, and Kaira area 9,000, both below average and last year ; rain deficient, but dew supplies moisture, and crop looks fairly good. A shower or two anxiously awaited. Information for Guzarat States incompelete. Baroda area 3¾ lakhs, slightly above last year. Crop fair only owing to destruction of first sown crop by insects and want of timely rain. Cutch area 1½ lakhs is below last year by ¾ lakhs. Halar in Kathiawar has 4½ lakhs, ½ lakh above last year, owing to seasonable rain for sowing. Surat Agency, with 4,000, is below last year. Reported area for other Gujarat States is 5,500. Sind area 63,000, Hyderabad 51,200, Shikarpur 8,000, Upper Sind Frontier 3,000, and Karachi 800. Figures for Thar and Parkar not received. Area everywhere above last year. Owing to deficiency of water, poor prospects in Hyderabad and Shikarpur. In Upper Sind Frontier crop good. Khairpur area 2,800, slightly above last year. Crop fair.

THE LATE MR. NETHERSOLE.

THE accident which caused the death of Mr. Nethersole, of the Central Provinces Commission, on the 9th instant, was, it appears, unwitnessed of any one. A correspondent, writing from Sambalpur, sends us the particulars as far as they are known :—

Mr. Nethersole had just returned in the best of health and sprits from privilege leave in England. He left Raipur on the 8th and reached Jhalap, a place fifty miles off, on the same evening. Early the next morning he left for Saukra and after changing horses half-way galloped off, hoping to arrive at Saukra, on the border of the Sambalpur district, in time to escape the heat of the day. His syce followed on foot, but had scarcely gone a mile when he found his master's senseless body lying on the roadside. There was a severe incised wound on the forehead and bad abrasions on the hands and face. Every care was taken and medical aid was procured as soon as possible. All efforts proved, however, unavailing, and after lingering on in an unconscious state for a day and a half, Mr. Nethersole died on the night of the 11th October. His funeral took place in Sambalpur on the evening of the following day. The coffin was carried to the grave by the European residents of the station, and the officers of the native regiment at Sambalpur and all the leading members of the native community accompanied the body to the cemetery.

How the accident occurred is not precisely known. Apparently the horse stumbled and fell when at full gallop and brought down its master with it. Mr. Nethersole was apparently thrown violently on his head, causing fracture of the skull from which death resulted.

The writer continues :—

Mr. Nethersole was appointed Settlement Officer of Sambalpur early in 1885, and since that time had been carrying out his difficult task with indefatigable zeal and great ability. His kind and sympathetic nature, accompanied as it was by absolute singleness of mind, had won for him the friendship and esteem not only of the officials who worked with and under him, but of all the natives of the district with whom he had come in contact, and the sorrow felt at his sudden and untimely death is deep and widespread. To those who were his personal friends—and everyone who had the privilege of knowing him with any intimacy was his friend—the death of so genial and sympathetic a companion and so kind and thoughtful a friend is a heavy loss. His career was one of the fairest promise. His untiring industry, his clearness of view and the thoroughness and precision shown in every detail of his work had won for him the entire confidence and esteem of his superiors, while his tact and kindly sympathy had endeared him to all the members of the European and native community among whom he worked.

His early loss will be deeply felt, not only by his numerous personal friends, but also by the Government which he so faithfully served.—*Pioneer*

AT the meeting of the Court of Governors of Owens College in Manchester, a letter was read from Whitworth, Bart., in which they offered to Joseph ... sum of £35,000 for the erection of the first portion of the Owens College Hospital, comprising about 100 or 120 beds, and to provide an annual income of £1,0... for its maintenance.

FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—FLORILINE !—A liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes from decayed teeth or all unpleasant odour arising ... Floriline," being tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant sweet herbs, is composed in part of honey and ... test toilet discovery delicious to the taste, and the great... chemists and Perfumers of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists wholesale by the Manufacturers throughout the world. Sold ... Limited, of Anglo-American Drug Company, Ferringdon-road, London.

THE VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

THE following resolution has been issued by the Government of the North-West Provinces on the subject of the formation of a Volunteer Reserve :—

The subject of discussion in the papers cited in the preamble is the formation of a reserve force of armed Europeans and Eurasians in connexion with the existing Volunteer forces in these Provinces. In their letter No. 586—E., of 13th March 1885, the Government of India, in conveying sanction to the scheme, accepted the following provisions in regard to it :—

(1) that the force be called "the Volunteer Reserve ;"
(2) that it be armed with the Martini-Henri rifle, 50 rounds of ammunition per annum being issued gratis to each member of the Reserve ;
(3) that the Reservists keep the rifles themselves, except in cases where safety requires otherwise ;
(4) that a capitation grant of Rs. 10 will be given for any man who passes as efficient in musketry ; and
(5) that the wearing of uniform will not be compulsory, but a sum of Rs. 5 will be granted to every Reservist providing himself with uniform on the same terms as regular Volunteers.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who was referred to by the Government of India regarding the musketry test by which the Reservists were to qualify, recommended the following rules, which are now published for general observance, *viz* :—

(6) that all that should be required from each member be that he should be able to load his weapon, shoot fairly straight at a moderate distance from an easy target, clean the rifle after its use, and take care of it when not in use ;
(7) that the test for efficiency (passing which will qualify a Reserve Volunteer for the capitation grant) be as follows :—

Yards.	Rounds.	Target.	Hits
100	... 5 standing	4 feet	3
200	... 5 kneeling	4 „	3
300	... 5 lying down	4 „	3

(8) that the question of qualification should be left very much in the hands of Commandants, who would furnish a certificate, with prescribed particulars for presentation to the Pay Office ; and
(9) that the nearest Volunteer Sergeant or other qualified Instructor should be sent to teach those in want of instruction ; and the practice or test shooting should be done somewhere near the Reservist's home, the Instructor seeing that the distance and size of the targets are correct.

2. An apprehension having been expressed that the proposed measure might deplete to some extent the ranks of the regular Volunteer Force, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner invited an expression of the opinions of Commissioners of Divisions and other officers as to the necessity of imposing some check on admissions into the Reserve. Opinions were at the same time requested regarding the number and seasons of the drills that should be performed by the Reservists, the course of instruction, and the amount of practice with a rifle to be demanded from them.

3. The greater number of the officers consulted entertain no apprehension that the proposed measure will have the effect of depleting the existing corps. The classes from which those corps are ordinarily recruited have been ascertained, and it seems probable that the motives which now induce them to become Volunteers will not be impaired by the creation of a Reserve. On the other hand, it has been pointed out that many of those who would join the Reserve will be persons of influence with the community, either from their status in society or from their age and experience ; and that the example afforded by their going through a course of military training, however slight, may be of much advantage to the Volunteer movement generally ; that young and active men joining the Reserve may be induced to proceed from that to the regular force, which otherwise they would not have thought of joining, and that it would be a benefit to the active corps if some of their present members could at once be drafted into a reserve. From this point of view, therefore, the necessity of stringent checks on entry into the Reserve does not appear to have been demonstrated. On the other hand, it has not been found possible to devise any checks that would not exclude materials of great value, such as the mill operatives at Cawnpore and the workmen engaged on the bridge at Benares, whose circumstances forbid their joining the active corps.

In regard to the constitution of the Reserve, there are many reasons which make it desirable that it should be attached as closely as possible to the active corps already in existence. They provide an organization and establishments which can be readily utilized. It is of the first importance that all pretexts for rivalry should be avoided, and that all Volunteers, of which ever designation, mustering at the same station, should be led to consider themselves members of one collective body, called together for one and the same purpose. The co-operation of the Commandants of active corps, which is essential to the success of the measure, will be secured by the consideration that recruits in the Reserve will add to the total strength of the force under their command and to the amount of capitation-money which it will earn. On the other hand, it is of hardly less importance to enlist the sympathy and assistance of the local civil officers, and, where possible, they should be utilised as officers under the Commandants of the combined corps. Their recommendation in cases where the man wishing to join is not already a Volunteer, and the assent of the Commanding Officer, are the only conditions which the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it necessary to prescribe for admission.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has therefore decided—

(1) that there shall be no restriction on men already enrolled as Volunteers joining the Reserve, unless it may seem good to the Commandant of the Volunteer Corps to which the particular corps is attached to refuse admission, in which case he will state his reasons in writing ;
(2) in icases in which the person intending to become a Reservist is not already a member of the active Volunteer force, he should be required to present to the Commandant a certificate signed by the Commissioner of the Division, or the Magistrate of the District, stating that in his opinion the applicant is a suitable person for admission to the Reserve ;
(3) the organization will be territorial ; but the contingent of each district will be attached to the head-quarters of the regular corps within whose radius it lies, and for the purposes of administration the Commandant of the Reserve force also ;
(4) the arms will remain in charge of the Reservists only when the Commandant approves of such a measure ;
(5) fifty rounds of ammunition per man, annually, will be given gratis ; and
(6) it will probably prove convenient that Commissioners and Magistrates should ordinarily be the officers of the Reserve corps when they already are Volunteer officers. Where, however, this is not the case, they may be invited to become supernumerary officers.

SCOTCH PRECEDENT FOR THE WHITE CHAPEL HORROR.

IN the reign of James I. of Scotland, there was born in East Lothia, a village a few miles from Edinburgh, Sawney Beane, the son of poor, but hardworking people. Evincing from boyhood a hatred of all labour, and displaying every kind of vicious quality, he at an early age abandoned his home and fled to Galloway. He was accompanied by a fit companion for his crimes in the person of a young woman, a native of the same village. The home of this pair was in a cave of about a mile in length and of considerable breadth, the mouth of which was washed by the sea, the tide sometimes penetrating the cave, a distance of 200 yards. The victims were waylaid under cover of night on their way from country fairs, or in the case of isolated travellers across the country, were openly attacked in daylight. The same soul-sickening mutilation was inflicted in each case ; the abdomen was cut open, and the entrils dragged out, and the body carried to the cave. To prevent detection they murdered every traveller they robbed, and for years they continued their horrible calling. In this manner, the chronicler tells us they lived until they had eight sons and six daughters, eighteen grandsons, and fourteen granddaughters—all the offspring of incest. After a long career of murder the gang were captured by King James, who roused to action by the long immunity of the criminals from detection, headed a body of troops, and succeeded with blood-hounds in unearthing from the cave the whole vile tribe, to whom was meted out a death agreeable with the life they had led. The men, says the historian, had their entrails thrown into the fire, their hands and legs were severed from their bodies, and they were permitted to bleed to death. The mother of the whole crew, the daughters, and grandchildren, after being spectators of the death of the men, were cast into three separate fires and consumed to ashes.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PROFESSOR BALDWIN.

MR. BALDWIN, the American æronaut, was to have made his nineteenth balloon ascent and parachute descent, at the Alexandra Palace, on the evening of the 4th instant, but the performance was brought to an abrupt termination, owing to an unto ward occurrence. The balloon was inflated, as usual, in an enclosure surrounded by trees and palings, and shortly after half-past five preparations were made for the start. The wind was strong and gusty, and the balloon, which was being held down by a number of men in charge of sandbags attached thereto, struggled violently to get free. Mr. Baldwin, at an apparently favourable moment for clearing the adjacent trees gave the command "Let go," an injunction which includes the order to take off all the sand bags simultaneously, and which has always hitherto been carried out with remarkable precision. On this occasion, however, one of the men did not get the sand bag of which he had charge free at the moment. The result was that, when the start was made at the next instant, the balloon rapidly carried Mr. Baldwin straight towards a tree close to the wooden palings of that part of the enclosure. It seemed as if the aeronaut should escape being dashed against the palings, would be brought in contact, with tremendous violence, with the tree. Mr. Baldwin, however, with presence of mind quickly jumped from the balloon, avoiding falling on the palings, but coming down on the grass inside the enclosure. He hurt his left wrist, but not seriously, and instantly he was on his feet again, and was cheered most heartily by the large concourse of spectators. Addressing them in a loud voice, and in a perfectly calm manner, he said that he had come very near to having an accident, through one of the greatest troubles in aeronautics, that of getting off the ground. If he had held on to the balloon any longer he should have been dashed against the tree and nearly torn to pieces. Three hearty cheers were then given for Mr. Baldwin, with one cheer more for Mrs. Baldwin, who was present in the enclosure. Meanwhile great excitement prevailed amongst the thousands of people in the surrounding fields and road-ways, who, seeing the balloon and the parachute high up in the air without the aeronaut, probably imagined that he had met with a fatal accident. The balloon and parachute came down at Wood-green.

A COMIC CORONER AND A PENNY DREADFUL.

OF all the ludicrous theories of the murders, the theory of the Coroner is assuredly the most grotesque. *Truth* is glad to see that the medical opinion of Sir Risdon Bennett coincides with this conclusion, to which my purely lay mind instantaneously sprung when I read the astounding summing-up. I don't know whether there is any way of getting rid of a Comic Coroner. But if any machinery does exist for the purpose, it ought, without a moment's delay, to be put in force. Unless this excellent man can be retired summarily and quickly, he will probably, in a day or two, ventilate a theory that there is a "demand," a "market" for, say, "hob-nailed livers,' and then gentlemen who have been to pleasant parties overnight, and who know that their morning faces show it, will be afraid to walk across Pall Mall to their club for their devilled kidney or red herring. They will tremble at every rough-looking customer they meet feeling sure that he is in search of a "hob-nailed liver" to be preserved in glycerine and issued with each number of some temperance publication.

Heaven forbid that I should, without good reason, say a word which might hurt the feelings of an esteemed contemporary. Still, there are moments when plain speaking is a public duty, and I cannot help suggesting that at the present moment the police authorities in charge of the East-end mystery might do worse than pay a visit to the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* and try and find out what he knows about it. At any rate, it is a very curious coincidence that this good gentleman should on Saturday morning have closed the "Marriage" controversy, which has provided him with two or three columns of matter per diem for months past, and then have had two brand new, unprecedentedly horrible murders ready to fill up half-a-dozen columns on Monday. Of course, it may be a mere coincidence. I hope it is.

Any way, the marriage discussion is closed, and that is something to be thankful for, especially to the *D. T.*'s regular subscribers. My eminent contemporary seems to have left the great problem which he has been investigating very much where he found it. I never expected anything else, and I don't suppose he did. Mrs. Mona Caird comes in at the death with that satisfied air which ladies of this type wear when they have made a great noise in the world for an hour or two. Evidently she thinks that, with the help of the *D. T.*, she has done a powerful stroke towards setting the world right at last. Poor thing! She does not see the editor of the *D. T.* laughing in his sleeve, nor the leader-writer with his tongue in his cheek ; nor does she hear the proprietors of the largest circulation counting up the pennies that have been rolling in all through the dull season. No. These good gentlemen do not think marriage is a failure. They see clearly enough that you can make a very good thing out of it, if you only go to work the right way.

WOMEN AS PRIZE FIGHTERS.

THE American papers report a prize fight between women on Navy Island at eight o'clock on the morning of September 16. The contestants were Mrs. Hatti Leslie, aged twenty, weight 168 lb., and Miss Alice Leary, aged twenty-five, weight 148 lb. Both were skilful with their fists, having been in training for some time. They wore tights, and fought with driving gloves through seven rounds. Mrs. Leslie had decidedly the best of it all through (says a veracious American reporter), but Miss Leary gave her four ugly punches and drew first blood. Mrs. Leslie took pity on her in the sixth round, and did not strike a hard blow. This angered her trainer, George La Blanche, the pugilist, and he said he would quit if she did not try to knock Miss Leary out. Leslie needed no further urging, and went in with a rush, striking Leary full in the face with her right and giving her three on the sides to keep her awake. This made La Blanche happy, and he yelled like a fiend. Leslie followed with serious pegs and kept it up until time was called. Leary had enough, and at 8-38 she held out her hands for the gloves to be pulled off. "I could have knocked her out in the third round," said Leslie while dressing, "but I wanted to keep up the excitement. She only hit me four times, but they counted, three were in the mouth, and one between the eyes." "I quit," said Leary, "and she will tell yow so privately. She knows I wanted her to win so that she might make money by it, poor thing! She knows she can't knock me out. I only hit her four times, for I could not bear to do it. She will tell you I was not licked." Fifteen minutes later both their toilets were made. Leslie has two black eyes and Leary one, both their fa

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., at the site south of the Commissariat buildings, Town Barracks, Fort; building materials consisting of Pore Bunder stone copings, dressed stones, rubble stones, teak stair cases, old timber, punkahs, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, 1888, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Executors of Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, deceased, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari or leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and stable standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Khetwady 12th Lane, otherwise called or known by the name of Grant Road Cross Lane No. 2, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 592 square yards or thereabouts, and 92 square yards of the half moiety of the ground of the southern side public passage, making in all 685 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: —That is to say, on the east by the property of Borah Abdool Hoosein Heptoola Tyebjee, on the west by the said 12th Khetwady Lane or Grant Road Cross Lane, No. 2, on the north by the property of the said Borah Abdool Hoosein Heptoola Tyebjee, and on the south by a public passage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 17 and Ward No. 2046, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Manecksee Cowasjee Limjee Banajee as tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the executor's Solicitors, at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, October 24, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. MURAGLIA & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at his shop, near Apollo Bunder, the surplus stock-in-trade, consisting of marble table slabs of different colours and sizes, fountains, busts, season figures, looking-glasses, cases of envelopes, corals, wall papers, wood holder for carpenters, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, opposite Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frames, 1 and 2 lights hanging argand lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large size fire resisting safe, &c., &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods and lost luggage at the G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus, Boree Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of lost luggage.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c., the property of T. CANAVAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built pale phaeton in very good order.
1 handsome strong dog cart.
1 ,, ,, office shigram.
1 grey Arab horse, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 flea bitten grey Arab horse.
1 lady's saddle and one gentleman's saddle.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 42 and 43 Sirdar's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Yacht Club, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in very good order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Thana Jail made carpets, &c., the property of Edmund Mitchell, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 23, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (first floor) valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, gilt pier tables, with marble tops, 6 to 55 light glass chandeliers, 6 light hanging argand lamps, wall brackets with velvet frames, hanging vase lamps, a suite of gilt drawing-room furniture, Brussels velvet and Persian carpets, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, bentwood couches, chairs, and rocking chairs, &c , &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST INDIAN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ally—

100 tons superior 1st class Teak square.
100 tons superior Indian first class teak squares.
100 tons superior second class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum street, Fort, at the Depot of the Cristalleries De Baccarat, the surplus stock-in-trade, consisting of richly engraved key and fern pattern soda-water tumblers, cut-glass scent bottles, liquor, wine, claret and champagne glasses, green and ruby hock glasses, finger glasses, half-pint tumblers, sets of claret jug, decanter and glasses, water goblets, glass jewel boxes, flower vases, flower pots, inkstand, powder boxes, ice pails, real porcelain cups and saucers, dessert and tea sets, duplex table lamps, 5 and 7 light glass candelabras, large glass jars, table candle-stands with lustres, globes, 3, 5, 8, 12 and 36 light chandeliers, &c., &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF SHARES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of Mr. Runchordass Vithuldass, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas—

4 Shares in the Bombay Cotton Press Company, Ld., Nos. 670, 671, 672 and 673.

SALE OF MATCHES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of A. H. Ebrahim —J S—76-100—25 cases matches.

On FRIDAY, next the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the old *Times of India* Office, on account of the concerned, several consignments of English goods just imported, consisting of iron bedsteads of various sizes and descriptions, children's perambulators, wrought iron fireproof safes with Chubb's locks, hanging and wall lamps of various sorts, glassware, crockery, dessert services, flower pots, candlesticks, &c., also French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, and other goods too numerous to mention.

The property will be on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 47, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Macropolo's premises, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, &c., the property of E. W. Fern, Esq.

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

On MONDAY, the 29th October, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned Rose's sympathetic Pianoforte in ebonized case in perfect order, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging lamps, carpets, horses, saddlery, &c., the property of L. O'CALLAGHAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance Stores, consisting of old brass, iron, and steel, leather pieces, leather cuttings, wheels and axles, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1888.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

IT is hereby notified that the Previous, First B. A., First B. Sc. and the F. C. E. (new and old) EXAMINATIONS will this year commence on the 12th of November, instead of on the 5th. All the other Examinations will commence on th fixed dates.

P. PETERSON, M.A., D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 18th October, 1888.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!
ON VIEW
at the Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH, FROM AUSTRALIA,
imported by C. G. BALDOCK.

consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.

Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

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" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Worlee, Cleveland Bunder, near the Sluice Gates, by order of E. Freebora, Esq. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rajaram, Tyebjee and Co., the first purchasers.

About 100 tons scrap iron, consisting of nails, nuts, screws, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.,

3 bales grey dhoties.
2 cases white jacconets.
10 ,, coloured woolen cloth.
3 ,, white gauze flannel.
1 ,, black doe skin.
2 ,, coloured union cloth.
5 ,, cases Sir Astley Cooper's Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla.
1 cask pumice stones.
On account of the concerned ex. "s.s. Aston Hall" :—
103 dozens damaged reeds.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, October 23, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 23.

AN advance of 3-16d. per oz. in silver, at Reuter's quotation of 43½d. (at which private advices say there were buyers), took place in London yesterday, and an extra allotment of about ten lakhs of Council Bills on Calcutta was made, half at 1s. 4 15-32d. and half at 1s. 4½d.—rates which show an advance of 1-16d. to 1-32d. per rupee on the price obtained at last Wednesday's regular biddings. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher on both denominations, at £67⅜, and £71⅛, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan also advanced ¼ per cent. to 105¾. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4 3-16d. French Rentes were still at 82½; but Paris Exchange on London was two centimes lower at Francs 25·32½.

The market for East Indian Wheat had become dull yesterday, but the only change in prices quoted is a decline of 3d. per quarter in Club No. 2 *via* the Canal. Linseed, on the other hand, was firm, and Calcutta seed further advanced 3d. per quarter to arrive by both routes. Rapeseed was firm but unaltered in price, as also was Poppyseed. The periodical Skin sales opened in London yesterday with Goat Skins, of which 1,160,000 are offered, and prices rated ¼d. to 1d. per lb. lower. Of Sheep Skins, 580,000 are put forward at these sales.

Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats firm; the total day's sales summing up 10,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Both spot and arrival prices were unchanged all round with the single exception of the rate for ready "Fine" Broach, which was 1-16d. higher at 5 1-16d. per lb.

Friday's rates of 9¾ for spot Cotton, and 9·77 for January Futures were still quoted in New York yesterday. Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 50,000 bales, going against heavier days for both the preceding years, and making our comparative figures to date stand as follows :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts ...	50,000	66,000	56,000
Two days' do ...	87,000	106,000	94,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	1,098,000	1,558,000	1,176,000

In view of the somewhat tamer tenor of the advices from the ruling markets, the firmness in arrival business which we noticed yesterday locally has not been sustained, and rates for contracts in the new crop have given way Re. 1 per candy, with sellers of most growths at the decline, but buyers holding off. The recent demand for ready stuff also, which led to considerable purchases of Dharwar, Bengals, and Oomra kinds has also subsided, and only a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Damergaum, at Rs. 210-15, and Tinnevelly at Rs. 212 are reported to have changed hands to-day.

WHEAT.—There has, perhaps, been a little improvement in enquiry for export to-day, but transactions have been on a comparatively small scale, prices, however, keeping steady all round at our last quotations.

SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent, but in these also no movement in prices has occurred, and the tone of the market keeps steady upon the whole.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	821 bales.
Wheat	59,891 cwt.
Linseed	13,524 ,,
Rapeseed	13,427 ,,
Gingelly	1,939 ,,
Poppyseed	1,270 ,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but firm. There is not much enquiry at ruling quotations, but, on the other hand, there is very little tonnage offering. Another December loading steamer is reported to have been fixed to-day, under open charter, at 26s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—On the receipt of the news regarding Council allotments referred to in our summary of telegraphic advices given above, this market opened firm at 1s. 4¾d. for Bank wire transfer, and 1s. 4 17-32d. for demand; but we have heard of little or no enquiry for remittance, though current rates have been available forward to January-February. The rate for 3 months' sight credits advanced to 1s. 4¾d. for this year, and 1s. 4 23-32d. for next, and a fair amount of business has transpired thereat. From Calcutta we hear that rates there have been firm with an upward tendency, quotations for Bank Paper being the same as ours, and Merchants' Bills 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher. Our market closed steady at the following quotations:—

	Ready.	Forward. Per Rupee.
Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 4 17-32d.	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. Telegraphic ..	1s. 4¾d.	1s. 4¾d.
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4¾d.	1s. 4¾ d.
Credits do. ..	1s. 4¾d.	1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs do. ..	1·77	1·76½

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather lively to-day and rates for Fours have advanced ¼ per cent. 98-15-16 was quoted in the earlier part of the day for cash and the November account, and 99 for the end of this month, and the market continuing to harden, 99 1-16 became the rate for cash and the next account, and 99 for November; but at closing 1-16 per cent. of the advance had been lost, 103¾ to 104 remains the nominal quotation for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—Mill shares, in which almost alone any business of importance is taking place just now are out of favour, and though much has not been done to-day, all the alterations in our list show a still downward tendency in prices. Morarjee Gokaldas have declined Rs. 20 say to Rs. 1,425; Khatao Muconji, and Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 10 at Rs. 790, and Rs. 975, respectively; and Maneckjee Petit, Oriental, and Ripon Rs. 5 each at Rs. 1,185, Rs. 442½, and Rs. 1,070, respectively, Bombay-Burmah Trading have advanced Rs. 25 for the first issue at Rs. 3,325.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 per.	883½
Bank of Bengal	143,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	2125 250		5 per.	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	800	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	1110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,190
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	225
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	14	125	Rs. 20	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 6 0	600
East India Press Co.	0	100	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	0	...	265
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 100	1,300xd
French Press Co.	500	600	600	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	600	600	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 2	187½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	6½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 2	375
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	60	50	Rs. 35	539
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	50xd
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	89
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	50	Rs. 70	277½
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 50	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	10	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	45½
Sassoon Press Co.	30	500	500	,,	4 0
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,00	1,00	P	55½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	—	410	...	—	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	4100	...	—	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GONSALVES—October 23, at Bandra, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves, L.M., of a son.

DEATH.

POWELL—October 22, at his residence, Byculla, opposite Treacher & Co., Jeremiah Powell, after a long and painful illness. The funeral will leave his residence at 6-30 a.m., arriving at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, at 7 o'clock, and Sewree Cemetry, at 7-30. Friends will kindly receive this as an intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MIDDLETON—October 18, at Tindivanam, the wife of Mr G R Middleton, Forest Ranger, South Arcot, of a daughter.

RHODE—October 17, at Cochin, the wife of John Rhode, of a son.

DEATHS.

HAYDN—October 6, at Darjeeling, Christina, the beloved wife of G W Haydn, aged 27 years, 8 months and 25 days.

HEGARTY—September 23, on board H M I Troopship "Crocodile," one day's sail from Mala, Margaret, (twin) daughter of Quarter-master-Sergeant J J Hegarty, 2nd Bn, Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 6 years and 10 months.

LIMA—October 18, at Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, James Harper Lima, second and only son of Edwin and Caroline Lima, owing to illness contracted at the Bishop Cotton School, Simla, aged 16 years and 7 months.

PRATT-BARLOW—October 2, at "Tara Hall," Mussoorie, Sarah Godfrey, widow of the late Colonel Charles Grant Pratt-Barlow.

POSTANCE—October 6, at Sahebgunge, Adelaide Mary Ann Postance, widow of the late Captain E Postance.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1888.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD'S article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* on the "Mahratta Plough" tells us a good deal about that most useful implement, but it tells us much more about the Maharashtra whose fields it furrows. And the telling is done with a power of description and a warmth and a wealth of fancy which should make this article, to Indian readers, by far the most acceptable thing in the magazine literature of the month. For Sir George is a child of Maharashtra; he confesses that that fair land is to him his dear native country; and he tells of its beauties with a more than filial enthusiasm. It is of the ethnographic rather than of the political Maharatta country that he speaks. He excludes from his survey the kingdoms which grew up under the fostering care of the Peshwas, and then went their own way. The exclusion of the Mahratta kingdoms of Guzerat and of Central India from the survey deprives it of few characteristic features, and gives it an ethnographic unity that it would not have had if Sir George Birdwood had taken in the whole of the territory on which the Mahratta power had made itself felt. The Mahratta Ditch at Calcutta and the field of Panipat even farther away, are reminders of the wide extension of the military energies of the Mahratta people. But the Maharashtra which inspires his affectionate admiration is a country more easily defined and much narrower in its limits. It is, for the most part, a country of surpassing beauty. In speaking of it as the "great basaltic kingdom of Maharashtra" Sir George Birdwood brings into view in one short phrase the natural features by which it impresses itself most deeply upon the imagination. If we cannot all of us proclaim, as he does, a knowledge of it from Belgaum to Indore and from Surat to Assirgar, most of us from the heights of Mahableshwar, of Khandalla, and of Matheran, have seen the more majestic of its beauties. The basaltic kingdom everywhere asserts the peculiar character of its kingship. The prevailing note in the harmonies of its landscape is a grandeur just marked enough to overshadow the fantastic formations of its peaks and plateaux and mountain spurs. And the wealth of its beauty is sustained and continuous. The panorama seems never to end. Where it fades away into mystery it is only like the dying away of the day's light, which survives though its survival is beyond the range of vision. No one who has drunk at all deeply at the fountains of delight which spring in the mountains of Western India will wonder at the enthusiasm with which this latest interpreter of their beauties descants upon them. The only wonder is that not only the love for them, but the power to depict them as graphically as Sir George Birdwood has done, should remain with one to whom they are a distant memory. We are half inclined to ask if his glowing descriptions of the mountains and upland valleys of Maharashtra, of its streams and forests, of its sunrises and its sunsets, is the work of to-day or of the time when he was living in the midst of it, under the full and prompt inspiration of the splendours that were spread around him. It is difficult to accept as a simple treasure of the memory this admirable picture of a sunset as seen from Mahableshwar :—"At first the hills and dales of the Konkans seem to be suddenly transmuted into silver, shining, as with its own light, in dazzling brightness along the ridges of the hills, but with a softer lustre in the dales, where their ethereal illumination is subdued by the lengthening shadows of the sinking sun. In the twinkling of an eye all is changed to radiant gold, clear as topaz on the hill tops, with the sea on the left ruled in long levelled lines of chrysolite; and when the day closes upon the Eastern hemisphere, the rapidly falling mists pass from a glowing purple to dense indigo, and the cleared sky at last reflects back from the darkened landscape the deep transparent sapphire which is the proper tincture of an Indian night." This may have been written in London last month, but we do Sir George Birdwood no injustice in half-suspecting that the picture was painted *in situ* some time in the seventies. If some of his pictures have been thus treasured up they were worth the treasuring. The depth of his affection for the scenes and phenomena of the Mahratta land finds expression too, not in glowing pictures alone, but in at least one passage which reminds us very strikingly of what in Cardinal Newman's writings would be recognized as expositions of the sacramental theory of nature. There is a sentence in the "Apologia" which is at once brought to mind by Sir George Birdwood's conclusion that "before natural scenery of such spiritual expression and significance men have ever recognized that this outspread green earth, with the revolving circle of the sun and moon and stars above, is not the marvellous contexture of the veil dividing between the world we see and the unseen, inscrutable life beyond," and the Mahrattas, with the wealth of Do spiring phenomena that abounds of in- pleasant valleys—praying carpets in their before the high altars of the m spread out as another eloquent interpreter fountain land, landscape has called them—d of the Indian sciously than their neighbou they more con- diaphanous veil that part rs see through the unseen? It pleases Sir the seen from the declare, as it will pleas George Birdwood to that they do, and thase his readers to learn, through the daily cult the pantheism that runs of Maharashtra is remonial of the village life thing. And so t an intensely real and living and weft of their patriotism is in the warp sacro-sanct; eir religion; their country is nd Sivaji, when he treacherously slew the Bijapur General Afzul Khan was an Aryan imitator of Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite, "and it will be a bad sign for the Mahratta people if they ever come to think less of Sivaji for it." Perhaps so; and yet we shrink in these days from a conclusion which starts from the somewhat fierce assumption that the presence of a Mahomedan in Maharashtra was not merely an intrusion, but a profanation and a sacrilege. Unfortunately, the condition into which Sivaji's grave was allowed to fall by his countrymen makes it doubtful if even the nobler exploits of his life have been remembered as they should be. Sir George Birdwood's Conservatism colours his view of many other things than Sivaji's place in history and in popular tradition. He shows a strong predisposition in favour of the Hindu ideal of womanhood. In a passage which might have been taken from one of Mr. Ruskin's ethical discourses, he extols the stay-at-home virtues of the Chit-pavan women of the Konkan, their outward and visible charms faithfully mirroring the innate virtues of their pure and gentle natures—"perfect daughters, wives, and mothers, after the severely disciplined, self-sacrifing Hindu ideal, the ideal also of Solomon, Sophocles, and St. Paul, remaining modestly at home, as the proper sphere of their duties, unknown beyond their families, and seeking in the happiness of their children their greatest pleasure, and in the reverence of their husbands the amaranthine crown of a woman's truest glory." This beautiful piece of figure painting we must hand over to the criticism of Mr. Malabari, in the hope that it will not be rudely defaced by a publicist so obstinately given to the realistic view of things. It is, after all, a part, which fits very well into its place, of Sir George Birdwood's general estimate of the constitution of society in Maharashtra and elsewhere. India, he holds, has much less to learn of us than we imagine. We used to think that we could improve the plough of the country, albeit that it came from Mesopotamia and the lands adjacent which a respected member of Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry once promised to civilize by the steam-plough. Well, we tried to show the Chief of Jamkhandi what the steam-plough could do, and now the executive parts of the machine, duly daubed with sacred red, are installed in some temple in that tiny State, as not by any means good enough to turn over the soil of Jamkhandi, but quite good enough to serve as a minor god, probably of the mischievous order. We thought, too, that we had found out the Indian cultivator in a glaringly wasteful stupidity when we saw that he burnt the manure of his cattle-shed, and put only the ashes on the soil, until careful experiment showed that he was right and that those who wanted to teach him his business were wrong. Sir George Birdwood would have us believe that it must be the same with every attempt to improve the mechanism of Indian agriculture. The Indian plough he regards as part and parcel of a fixed crystallized life, and he warns us against any attempt to disturb it. So then we are to accept the agriculture of India as a thing incapable of development, and we are not at all sure whether such attempts as are being made in northern India to send Indian produce to market cleaner and better prepared than it has been hitherto, by means of steam threshing engines, will be regarded as an invasion of the sacro-sanct field of Indian agriculture. In Sir George Birdwood's estimation it is all "Happy India;" and looking down from the heights of Maharashtra in these October days upon the green *mavals* that are scattered around them, while the water-courses are still running and the fields are green, the toiler from the city can scarcely help echoing the phrase. But we should have something else to say if, for a change, we sought our October rest in Guzerat and Central India, where, if all accounts are true, things are in preparation that will turn those pleasant words, and that "*Civitas Dei*" into which the winter has transmuted them, into sadness and mockery. Meanwhile, Sir George Birdwood's panorama is before us, and we shall do ourselves an injustice if we do not make the most of so remarkable an aid to our appreciation of the country around us.

THE recently issued Resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the working of the outstill system in that province remarkably illustrates the solvent effect which independent inquiry may have upon the hardest departmental assertions. In the famous despatch from the Government of India which was sent home last year, for the confounding of Exeter Hall and the English temperance party, it was stated in regard to the outstill system that it was only in scantily inhabited tracts, and in places which bordered upon native States, that this system was retained—places, in fact, in which there was no choice between the outstill and untaxed distillation It was further stated that it was a mistake to suppose that the licensee could distil as much as he liked. The duty, the Government were careful to point out, was levied upon a strict calculation of the number of gallons that the still could produce. Now nothing could be clearer than this—nothing except the proof which inquiry has yielded that both statements are incorrect. Instead of being in scantily inhabited tracts the outstills in the Hoogly Division are in the midst of densely populated localities, and are so unsuitably situated that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal plainly says that they cannot be permitted to remain where they are. As to the measures taken for limiting the outturn of the stills for which a license is granted it has been found that these have been quite ineffectual. The Abkari officials in Bengal have allowed the capacity of the stills and vats to be increased at the will of licensees, with the result that price has been und- have been provid- cheapened, and facilities the urban and for introducing liquor into duty system other districts where the fixed that the s prevails. It is evident, therefore, of Indi safeguards with which the Government round claim that the outstill system is sur- dist- are, so far as the Howrah and Hooghly D icts are concerned, virtually non-existent. d Bengal, however, failures of this kind are rankly acknowledged; elsewhere they are otherwise treated.

As competent writers from time to time revive the question of the crafts and industries of India, it may be interesting to some of our readers to hear of the "Arts and Crafts Exhibition" now open at the new gallery in Regent Street. The *Standard* speaks of this Exhibition as the best display which has been made in England of the application of Art—in the sense of thought, invention, beauty of colour, and line—to things of use, and often of necessity. Most of the Art in which the present Exhibition is concerned is rightly devoted not to the creation of isolated ornament, but to securing the presence of beauty in the thing which is primarily for use. We all are agreed that too many useless ornamental things are made; it is, therefore, encouraging to find that a movement is on foot to have our homes filled with things that are useful, and that these useful everyday things can be made beautiful. Another aim of the Arts and Crafts Society is to get at the name of the person who has done the work, not merely to publish the name of the firm that has employed him to do it. Here will be a stronger tide to stem than the weakness for useless ornament which ladies indulge in in supposed house decorations, for the recent disclosures of what is called the "sweating system" before the Royal Commission on the subject show that the workers in the East End dens who produce the beautiful wares we see in the West End shops are not recognised. It is not quite clear whether Sir George

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RAILWAY DISPUTE IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have posted a strongly manned and victualled train across the place where the Red River Railway is about to cross the Canadian Pacific line.

The Manitoba Government supports the Red River line.

The Militia have been called out.

INCOME-TAX IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 22.

The French Cabinet have decided to introduce the Income-tax in France. The Chamber of Deputies are averse to the measure, and a ministerial crisis is probable.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 22.

The idea of a practicable understanding between Russia and Turkey is gaining ground here.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The special commission of judges appointed to enquire into the charges made by the *Times* against Mr. Parnell and other members of the Irish parliamentary party commenced its sittings yesterday. Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., in opening the case for the *Times*, repeated the charges, and promised to furnish ample evidence to enable the Commission to judge of the genuineness of the letters the facsimiles of which had been given in the *Times*.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

SPEECH FOR THE PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, Oct. 23.

The Crawford Commission opened to-day at noon in the Council Hall here. Admirable arrangements for the accommodation of all parties have been made. A dais has been erected at one end of the room, whereon is placed a table with seats to accommodate the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wilson, of the Calcutta High Court (President), the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. Quinton, of the Viceroy's Council, and Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces. A long table is placed near the dais for counsel, immediately behind which is the reporters' table. The body of the hall is set apart for the public, about a hundred chairs being provided for their use. At the sides of the room are placed a number of tables for the use of clerks, the gentlemen on special duty, etc. A temporary room has been erected in the passage, wherein witnesses waiting to be examined are accommodated, and a couple of other rooms are set apart for luncheon and counsels' consulting rooms. The gallery is closed against the public, but the body of the hall was to-day filled with spectators. The hon. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, who conducted the prosecution in the recent charges against Hanmantrao, instructed by [illegible]ttle, of the firm of Little, Smith, Frere, and [illegible], Government Solicitors, appeared on [illegible]Government, whilst Mr. Inverarity, [illegible]law, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, [illegible] Owen, with Mr. Gangaram Bhau, [illegible]ared for the defence.

[illegible]dings were opened by Mr. Jardine [illegible]ndictment, which comprises thirty- [illegible] corruption, and one of contracting [illegible] defendant's own division, whilst [illegible]missioner of the Central Division.

[illegible] Advocate-General then addressed [illegible] the general nature of the charges, [illegible]imself the right of introducing each [illegible]ge as it came on, with a few remarks, [illegible]t of throwing light on the nature of [illegible]o be given in each case. The learned [illegible]eral, in the course of his observations [illegible]Crawford had served Government with [illegible]r many years, and had reached a [illegible]e service, inferior only to members [illegible]ncy the Governor's Council. Charges [illegible] nature could not be lightly made [illegible]n officer; but if by any possibility [illegible] could exculpate himself from them, [illegible]natter of gratification to the Govern- [illegible]d and to those who knew him. After [illegible]ry remarks, Mr. Latham addressed [illegible]he length to the irregularities in the [illegible] and transfers of mamlatdars in Mr. [illegible]vision, pointing out that during Mr. [illegible]egime the number of transfers was [illegible]double the number in his predeces- [illegible]bertson's time within a given period. [illegible]ment rule about promotions of mam- [illegible]om grade to grade, he said, was that [illegible]ould be regulated by seniority unless there [illegible] anything special against a particular holder [illegible] of that office. But Mr. Latham handed in a statement showing the number of supercessions and promotions out of their natural order, which would have to be satisfactorily accounted for Speaking of Hanmantrao's relations with Mr. Crawford, Mr. Latham said they were most unsatisfactory, even on the admission of Mr. Crawford himself. Mr. Crawford had admitted himself to be notoriously in debt. He had employed Hanmantrao as his money-broker. That was bad enough; but what was worse, he had employed Hanmantrao, an outsider, to act as a spy on Babaji Gangadhar Sathe, formerly the native assistant to the Commissioner, to see if he was not guilty of corruption in the disposal of watan cases. Hanmantrao was the agent employed by Mr. Crawford in Poona for negotiating loans, while another, named Cazi Abbas, was employed for the same purpose in Bombay. The prosecution, however, went further than this, and alleged that both these persons were agents through whom Mr. Crawford had received bribes. A man in Mr Crawford's embarrassed circumstances was peculiarly liable to temptations, and the prosecution would prove that he had succumbed to them. Mr. Crawford had said in his evidence in Hanmantrao's case that he had assigned over his pay to Messrs. King, King and Company, and received from them, after deducting all charges on his debts, only Rs. 1,700 Per month. Mr. Latham referred to documents showing that Mr. Crawford received a nett income of no more than Rs. 650 monthly, which was quite inadequate to support a man in his position. There appeared to be, the learned counsel observed, an organized system of corruption, and instances would be forthcoming, in which persons, had resisted it, but on whom pressure was put to make them conform to it.

One of the charges against Mr. Crawford, Mr. Latham proceeded, is receiving Rs. 10,000 from the Chief of Bhore.

In reply to a question from Mr. Justice Wilson, the president of the Commission, the Advocate-General said there was no specific motive for the bribe. The Chief had, however, to deal with the Revenue Commissioner, through whom passed all his correspondence with Government.

Having given a general sketch of the particular case, the Advocate-General said he need not go into the evidence, which he would allow to speak for itself.

The speech occupied about three hours.

Mr. Crawford pleaded "not guilty" to all the charges, except that with reference to contracting debts in his jurisdiction, which he only partially admitted.

The Court then adjourned for the day. To-morrow the charge, which has reference to thet transfer of the mamlatdar Sindekar, which formed one of the counts in the accusation agains Hanmantrao in the recent proceedings before Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate, will be enquired into.

[A full report of the proceedings will be given to-morrow.]

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The Government of India having found that great diversity exists in the administration of jails in different provinces and even in the same province, has deputed Dr. W. Walker, Surgeon-General with the Government of India, and Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, to inspect and report on the jails in the Madras and Bombay presidencies, Bengal, North-West Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab. The Governor-General in Council does not adopt absolute uniformity of administrations, but examination of the reports shows divergencies in regard to the cost of maintaining prisoners, their sanitary condition and discipline which point to defects it is desirable to remove. For example, the death-rate ranges from 11 to 72 per mille, the cost of maintenance from Rs. 44 to Rs. 91, and punishments from 33 to 328 per cent. The report called for should be submitted by the 30th April next. The jails in the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and the minor administrations will not be inspected at present.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

The *Pioneer's* special correspondent telegraphs as follows:—

Orders have been issued cancelling all arrangements made for the Kabul mission, full confirmation having been received of the Amir's intention to visit Afghan Turkistan forthwith. In connection with the scheme for the reorganization of native contingents, the services of some picked non-commissioned officers will be lent to the Punjab chiefs to act as drill instructors to troops of the various States.

Camp Chermang, October 21.—General McQueen with the head quarter staff joined the 1st column at Mana-ka-dana yesterday. General Channer also accompanied the column this morning, when the 3rd Sikhs attempted to surprise the village of Bilandkot at daybreak, but found the village had been deserted over night. The column reached Chermang this morning, and bivouacked between Chermang and Trund. No opposition was met with except that some shots were fired at the 3rd Sikhs, some men of which were directed to reply. This they did, killing one and wounding another of the enemy. The road over the Jal Pass is progressing. The Pariari Saids have not yet submitted. We move to Trund to-morrow, which is only across the nullah, but to which the road has to be made as we advance. The Tekariwals, including Jafar Khan of Trund, have submitted and paid their fine. A reconnaissance was made yesterday to the Machai Peak. Colonel Gatacre accompanied the party. Some valuable work was done by the survey party attached. Not a man was seen, and there were no signs of entrenchments of any kind, the Chagarzais having been loyal to their declaration of neutrality.

THE CALCUTTA FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

All the fire insurance offices in Calcutta, with a view to promote common interest, have formed an Association under the name of the Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents Association. It has been affiliated with the local Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. C. H. Ogbourne, of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, has been appointed chairman. The new Association has framed a tariff of rates under which all the fire insurance offices will charge an uniform rate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.

The Clan line steamer Clan Grant left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo on the evening of the 21st inst.

The Hall line steamer Eden Hall arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Anchor line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay on the evening of the 20th inst.

SUEZ, Oct. 22.

The Clan line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo on the evening of the 20th inst.

The City line steamer City of Canterbury left here for Bombay on the evening of the 20th inst.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Carthage arrived here from Colombo yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 20th inst.

ADEN, Oct. 21.

The Messageries steamer Laboudonnais arrived here at 6 p.m. to-day.

Oct. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

The Italian mail steamer R. Rubattino, left Aden for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 23.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 10th instant, arrived here to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4d
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1s 4 3-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97½
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105¼
Bar Silver	43d

CENTRALISATION IN FRANCE AND INDIA.

De Tocqueville drew attention in his work on "Democracy in America" to the extraordinary powers granted to the judges by the American Constitution, and especially to the right of all the citizens to indict public functionaries before the ordinary tribunals. In this point America presented a marked contrast to France, where exceptional jurisdictions and administrative tribunals were a characteristic feature of the old Monarchy.

Professor Dicey points out in his valuable lectures on the Law of the Constitution (2nd Ed. 1886) that amongst modern Englishmen the political doctrines which have in France created the system of *droit administratif* are all but unknown. There is in England no such thing as an official hierarchy not subject to any particular law, or amenable to special tribunals. The common law courts in England have constantly hampered the action of the executive, and do in fact exercise a strict supervision over the proceedings of the Crown and its servants. The French system is, in fact, in many respects the antithesis of the English system. The effect of the *droit administratif* in France was often to place public functionaries beyond the reach of the law. It thus became one of the regular instruments of arbitrary government, and is stigmatised accordingly. The King having ordered one of his servants, called a Prefect to commit an injustice, had the power of commanding another of his servants, called a Councillor of State, to prevent the former from being punished. It frequently happened, says De Tocqueville, before the Revolution that a Parliament issued a warrant against a public officer who had committed an offence; and sometimes the proceedings were stopped by the authority of the Crown which enforced compliance with its absolute and despotic will.

The administrative habits of France before the Revolution were mainly formed by the influences already described. The establishment of absolute Monarchy was the aim of Louis XIV. as of Charles Stuart in England. Centralisation was the instrument employed. De Tocqueville shows in graphic language how extraordinarily successful the French Government was in effecting this object. He also shows the disastrous results that immediately followed from the destruction of the local municipalities and village councils, and the formal and undisguised establishment of arbitrary government. The Ministers of the Crown under the old Monarchy conceived the design of taking actual cognisance of every detail of business, and of regulating everything by their own authority from Paris. As time advanced and the administration became more perfect this passion increased.

As early as the middle of the same century in 1733 M. d'Argensen wrote, "The details of business thrown upon the Ministers are immense, nothing is done without them, nothing except by them, and if their information is not as extensive as their powers they are obliged to leave everything to be done by clerks, who become in reality the masters." In order to direct everything from headquarters and to know everything there, it was necessary to invent a thousand checks and means of control; interminable correspondence; innumerable letters, statistics, and reports on every conceivable subject; infinite delay—these were the common features of French centralisation. The French Government frequently showed great intelligence as to its functions, and always displayed prodigious activity. But its activity was often unproductive and often mischievous, because at times it endeavoured to do that which was beyond its power, or that which no one could control.

The bye-laws and regulations of Government were being constantly changed, and even the laws themselves were always being altered. Even when the law itself was not altered its application varied every day. When the law was found inconvenient it was perpetually made to bend slightly in all directions to meet particular cases, and to facilitate the conduct of affairs. Rigid rules and lax practice were the characteristics of the administration.

In the 18th century the central authority in France had already succeeded in destroying all intermediate authorities, and had left only a vast blank between itself and the individuals constituting the nation. It already appeared to each of them from a distance as the only spring of the social machine, the sole and indispensable agent of public life. The theories of the French Economists and of the fashionable philosophers of the day tended strongly to promote ideas of administrative centralisation. All the political reformers wanted to employ the power of the Central Government in order to destroy all existing institutions, and to reconstitute them according to some new plan of their own device. The power of the State ought, they said, to be as unlimited as its rights, all that was required was to force it to make a proper use of both.

All that thwarts the designs of the central authority is to be crushed. They care little for plighted faith, nothing for private rights,—or rather to speak accurately private rights have already ceased in their eyes to exist—public utility is everything.

The notion of political liberty was only entertained to be immediately rejected as wholly incompatible with well ordered authority. Considerable hostility was displayed to deliberative assemblies, to local or secondary powers, and in general to all the checks which have been established at different times in all free nations to balance the central power of the Government. "The system of checks," says Quesnay, "is a fatal idea in Government." The speculations on which a system of checks has been devised are chimerical said another. Public education was the sole guarantee invented by them against abuse of power.

Letronne, who so bitterly deplored the forlorn condition in which the Government had left the rural districts, who described them as without roads, without employment, and without information, never conceived that their concerns might be successfully carried on if the inhabitants themselves were entrusted with the management of them. Turgot's idea was that the chief political security was to be found in a certain kind of public instruction given by the State on a particular system and with a particular tendency. His confidence in this sort of intellectual drug or in the mechanism of an education regulated by principles was unbounded. The State must govern according to the rules of essential order, said Mercier de la Riviere, and when this is the case, it ought to be all-powerful. Let the State thoroughly understand its duty, and then let it be altogether free. From Quesnay to the Abbe Bodeau this, says Tocqueville, was the notion of all the French Economists. They held that it is the business of the State not only to command the nation, but to fashion it in a certain manner, to form the character of the population upon a certain pre-conceived model, to inspire the mind with such opinions, and the heart with such sentiments as it may deem necessary. In fact, they set no limits to the rights of the State nor to what it could effect. The State can do with men what it pleases, said Bodeau.

"It is supposed, says De Tocqueville, that the destructive theories which are designated in our times by the name of Socialism are of recent origin; this again is a mistake; these theories are contemporary with the first French school of Economists. Whilst they were intent on employing the all-powerful Government they had conceived in order to change the form of society, other writers grasped in imagination the same power to subvert its foundations."

"In the *Code de la Nature* by Morelly will be found side by side with the doctrines of the Economists on the omnipotence and unlimited rights of the State several of the political theories which have most alarmed the French nation in these later times, and which are supposed to have been born before our eyes—community of goods, the right to labour, absolute equality of conditions, uniformity in all things, a mechanical regularity in all the movement of individuals, a tyranny to regulate every action of daily life, and the complete absorption of the personality of each member of the community into the whole social body."

Morelly's work appeared in 1755 at the very time when Quesnay founded his school. So true it is, remarks De Tocqueville, "that centralisation and socialism are products of the same soil. They are to each other what the grafted tree is to the wild stock." Sir Henry Maine attributes to Rousseau the intellectual parentage of the theories discussed. "A vastly more formidable conception bequeathed to us by Rousseau is that of the omnipotent democratic State, rooted in natural right; the State which has at its disposal everything which individual men value, their property, their persons, and their independence. The State which is bound to respect neither precedent nor prescription, the State which may make laws for its subjects, ordaining what they shall eat or drink and in what way they shall spend their earnings, the State which can confiscate all the land of the community, and which, if the effect on human motives is what it may be expected to be, may force us to labour in it when the older incentives to toil have disappeared." Popular Government, p. 158.

The theories of the French Economists, to be properly understood, must be read in connection with the historical circumstances of the time. The long struggle about the limit of authority, and the subjection of Monarchy to Law practically ended in England with the Revolution of 1688. The principles of Absolute Government as a political system were strongly maintained in Hobbe's "Leviathan," published in 1651, and in Sir Robert Filmer's "Patriarcha," published in 1680. The latter work is now chiefly remembered as the immediate cause of Locke's celebrated reply, entitled "Two Treatises of Civil Government," published in 1690. Locke's argument was in substance identical with Hobbe's famous argument in the "Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity," published in 1593.

The Revolution of 1688 practically settled in England the long struggle between law and arbitrary government; but another century was needed in the great States of Europe to bring this same crucial question to an issue. In these States, as Professor Green tells us, the wars of religion had left only the name of freedom. Government tended to a pure despotism. Privilege was supreme in religion, in politics, in society. Society itself rested on a rigid division of classes from one another which refused to the people at large any equal rights of justice or of industry.

Arbitrary Government destroyed in England by the Revolution of 1688 assumed in France under Louis XIV. an extraordinary development. The secret league of James II. with Louis XIV. in 1682 was the commencement of the final struggle, which culminated six years later in the flight of the King and the accession of William of Orange. The general state of France under Louis XIV. and Louis XV. is well described in Tocqueville's "France before the Revolution," Von Sybel's history of the French Revolution, Morley's monograph on Turgot, Taines "Origins of contemporary France," and other well-known works. Nowhere had the victory of the Crown been more complete than in France, and nowhere was the principle of arbitrary government more thoroughly accepted as an article of faith. It was under influences like these that the doctrines of the French Economists or *Physiocrates* first made their appearance. They were, in fact, the outward and philosophical expression of the political system that begat them. They breathe the official atmosphere of the Courts of Louis XIV. and his successor, and are in substance nothing more than the popular official doctrines of French despotism. De. Tocqueville shows in graphic language how these doctrines led up directly to the cataclysm of the French Revolution; and it is significant that one of the principal admirers and modern advocates of these doctrines is the well known Henry George who is popularly regarded as the apostle and advocate of a new Revolution, which is admittedly intended to change the face of modern society by the abolition of private property.

It is incorrect, says De Tocqueville in another well-known work, to assert that centralisation was produced by the French Revolution; the Revolution brought it to perfection, but did not create it. The mania for centralisation and government regulation dates from the time when jurists began to take a share in the Government in the time of Philippe le Bel, ever since which period they have been on the increase. In 1789, Jefferson wrote from Paris to me of his friends:—

"There is no country where the mania for overgoverning has taken deeper root than in France or been the source of greater mischief." Letter to Madison, dated 28th August, 1789.

SCRUTINY.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 18.

Last year "the week" of fun, frolic, and pastime took place at Akola. This year, it is to be at the head-quarters of the Province—Amraoti. The first event is to be the "Berar Sky Races," commencing on Thursday, the 22nd November. The horse-racing is to be under the honorary secretaryship of Captain J. C. Morris, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Ellichpur District. The "stewards" are Colonel Szczepanski, Officiating Revenue Commissioner, H. A. D., the Sanitary Commissioner, H. A. D. (Dr. Little), Colonel Rennick, Messrs. Elliott, Knowles, Obbard, C.S., and Nicholetts; also Mr. Stranack of the Branch Bank of Bombay. There are twelve events divided between two days, *i.e.*, on the 22nd and 24th proximo. The meeting is to be under the new Calcutta T. C. rules. The latest dates of entries are the 25th instant and the 20th prox. The *finale* will be cricket match, tennis, cattle show, and last, though not least, a dance.

The G. I. P. R. have had two smashes in quick succession during the last ten days. One was at Sheagaon—two goods trains telescoped. The other accident—a derailment—happened between Khamkheir and Nargaon. While sympathising with the loss the company have sustained in the destruction of the wagons, I think they should have communicated to the daily newspapers the cause of H. M.'s mails being detained five hours owing to the block on the Nagpur extension. I have not seen the accident announced in the newspaper yet.

Robberies are not few nowadays. A daring one was perpetrated in the P. W. D. Office at this station last week. The thief is suspected. About three-fourths of the amount have been recovered. The Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad P. W. D. (I am informed), who was on a visit at this Station from Bolarum, lost valuable documents. Distressing news come from the Basim District, where the rainfall has been very much below the average. Prices of grain have risen considerably, as the wily Bunnias predict a famine in the district. Prices of all food grains have also increased in the whole province. The heat during the day is rather intense for the time of the year. Rain is very much wanted, although it will be injurious to the flourishing fresh cotton crops. All our rivers, tanks, nullahs, and wells have not received the usual water-supply.

I am told that should the prospect towards Basim and Hingoli not improve, the Local Administration will have no other alternative but to begin the embankment of the Akola-Hingoli Railway near Basim as a "famine relief work."

Several instances have occurred of *zoolum*, as I term it, practiced by money-changers, and it behoves the Resident to institute enquiries as to the right of the Marwaris in making discount of three pies in a rupee when copper coins are wanted in exchange. Is it legal? The rupee and copper money are coins of the realm, and I doubt if Mr. Marwari is justified in giving As. 15-9 instead of sixteen annas per rupee? We not only lose in the silver depreciation of the exchange on England, but the Indian Money Exchangers must needs add further cause for using bilious adjectival expressions! The poor employé on Rs. 10 a month suffers keenly at the hands of our Indian shylocks. He borrows in advance his month's wages (Rs. 10) in copper coins, on interest at four annas per rupee, plus discount three pies per rupee=Rs. 2-10-6. So that unfortunate Ramdin receives Rs. 7-5-6 for his month's wages in advance!

On Tuesday (23rd) Colonel Lane, Inspector-General of Police, and Colonel Grant, Deputy Commissioner, Akola District, are expected from leave in Europe. On their arrival and assuming charge of their respective offices, the officiating incumbents will revert to their substantive appointments.

Next week the higher and lower standards examinations in law, &c., will take place.

It is rather doubtful if Mr. Howell, C.S., Officiating Resident at Hyderabad, will be here this month, owing to the serious illness of his wife. Later accounts inform us, I am glad to say, that Mrs. Howell is convalescent. Mr. Howell was to have reached Akola on the 25th inst., Amraoti 1st November, and Chikalda, 8th November; but the programme has apparently been altered *sine die*.

Conflicting rumours are afloat anent the advent of Mr Plowden, C.S., the new Revenue Commissioner, H. A. D., next month. The latest gup is that Mr. Plowden would rather proceed on furlough than come here.

The first picking of cotton I see, has commenced in some districts.

THE TRIPLE MURDER AT DADUR.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES.

Since the arrest of Narayen Nanu, *alias* Crishna Luximon, *alias* Rama, the murderer of the three unfortunate victims of the Mehta family, the police officers deputed for further inquiry into the matter were Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the Superintendent of the Detective Police; Rao Bahadoor Dahjee Gungajee, Inspector of the Reserve Police; Rushan Ali, Subadar of the Detectives; Messrs. Grennan, Dillon, and Cobb, Police Inspectors, have been incessant night and day in endeavouring to get some clue for the recovery of the remaining portion of the property that had been stolen from the premises where the triple murder had been committed, and also to discover the murderer's accomplices. All their efforts up to the present time has been fruitless. The young man Narayen Nanu, who appears to be a most artful villain, is evident from his demeanour to have fully made up his mind, and determined not to divulge anything further as to the recovery of the remaining missing property, or any thing that would lead to the arrest of his accomplices. On Monday morning he simply confessed further of having given to the goldsmith Narayen Withoba, at Dakjee Sett's Wady, near Tank Bunder, six white cornelian beads, and having thrown a few others in a drain opposite Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Castle at Mazagon. These beads, about nine in number, were recovered by the police officers, six with the goldsmith and three in the drain as above described. They were identified by the members of the Mehta family as portions of their property that had been missing. Beyond this, and the other property found with the goldsmith, the prisoner totally denies having taken away any other property from the premises. The man, Narayen Nanu, stated to the officers on the enquiry that about two months ago he had fully made up his mind to rob every master that he would serve, and now that he is arrested for the crime that he had committed single-handed, it is no advantage to him not to divulge as to what had become of the property they are inquiring about, as he is doomed to be hanged for it. It appears from the enquiry that the goldsmith was the receiver, who from all accounts is not a well-to-do man in his profession. When his house was searched a sum of Rs. 130 was found in his possession, which he could not account for satisfactorily. It is therefore believed that he (the goldsmith) had been Narayen Nanu's accomplice ere this. Yesterday evening it was discovered that Narayen Nanu (the prisoner) was engaged as a servant on the 23rd ultimo by Dr. Rustomjee Ruttonjee Hakim, in his dispensary, and had absconded from his service on the following day, the 24th, at 6 p.m., after robbing his master of two silver watches, one by John Jones of London, and the other by Dent and Co., of London, two silver Albert chains with pendants, two silver neck chains, one silver ring, one brass pencil, and a testing glass of the collective value of about Rs. 125. Dr. Rustomjee Ruttonjee Hakim called last night and identified the man Narayen Nanu as the person who had absconded from his service on the evening of the 24th ultimo with the property above mentioned. A portion of a silver watch was also found in possession of the goldsmith, but could no be identified by Dr. Rustomjee as part of his watch. The man Narayen Nanu denies having served Dr. Rustomjee. The enquiry is still being proceeded with by the police officers while going to press, but the man Narayen Nanu still persists in not divulging anything regarding the property or his accomplices in the present charge. If matters could be traced back, it is supposed by the parties instituting the enquiry, that the man Narayen Nanu had been also the perpetrator of the murder of a little mill boy who was found lying dead in a drain at the side of one of the mills near the Mazagon Reclamation Works recently, after he had been robbed of his month's earning which he had received on the day he met with his death. An open verdict was recorded by the coroner's jury at the inquest held on the body of the mill boy.

MUSCAT NEWS.

A correspondent from Muscat, writing under date the 12th instant, says:—"The unfavourable rumours regarding the position of the ruler of Muscat, in connection with the present expedition, have been confirmed, creating dismay among his Highness's subjects, who were unprepared for this. Seyyed Feysol's expedition has turned out a *fiasco*, and owing to the defection among his followers and the rising of the Yal Saad tribe, he has been compelled to raise the siege of Rostock, and sue for peace. The terms are not yet to hand. It is reported here that his Highness is retreating by a different and more difficult route to avoid the Yal Saal tribesmen. This failure is a great misfortune to Seyyed Feysal, and until the terms of peace which he is said to have made with Ebrahim bin Raes are known, it is unsafe to hazard a guess as to the consequences which may accrue.

THE BOMBAY FOX-HOUNDS.

The s.s. Clan Macdonald, which arrived here on Sunday last, brought out our local pack of Fox-hounds for next season. The hounds (twenty-five couple) have been landed in excellent order, and are in charge of Walter Bell, the Kennel huntsman at Worlee. They are a nice level lot, almost all young hounds, and promise well for many a good gallop over the Bandora country later on.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—One of your contemporaries, in a recent issue, states definitely that the Previous and First B. A. Examinations have been put off till the 12th November, but the Registrar of the Bombay University, with his usual self-complacency, has not condescended up to the present time to inform either students or colleges that such an important change has taken place. The Registrar may consider this a trivial matter, but several hundred students may be put to serious loss by having to proceed to Bombay many days earlier than it is absolutely necessary that they should do so. Will Government re-imburse such students from the University funds?

Poona, Oct. 22. A. C. S.

Mr. John Glas Sandeman writes from 121, Rua do Campo Alegre, Oporto, September 27:—"An interesting relic of the Peninsular War has just come into my possession. It is an English-made chased gold snuff-box, with the following inscription engraved inside the lid: 'Presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher and the Officers of the Royal Engineers serving with the British army, under the command of Lord Viscount Wellington, in token of their consideration of the liberal accommodation (*sic*) afforded them by Senr. Joze Rodrigues Magalhaes, in the years 1808-9 and 10." There is no mention of any place; but it was shown me by a silversmith in this city, from whom I bought it, and Senr. Magalhaes was probably a resident here, and these officers must have seen something of the occupation of Oporto by Soult and the passage of the Douro by Wellington. It would be curious to know if there is any one now living who may have heard of this relic."

"The English General Post Office—admirable in so many ways—is sometimes thrown out," writes Mr. Warwick Wroth from the British Museum, "by an address in the French language. Some days ago a correspondent of mine, a Russian numismatist living in Moscow, wrote me a letter with the envelope fully addressed in French:—"Angleterra Londres, Musee Britannique, a Monsieur Warwick Wroth." This letter, after some delay in its transit from Moscow to London, was despatched by a sagacious official to the town of Warwick. There it remained for two days; and I owe the receipt of my letter solely to the acumen of the learned postman there, who inscribed it 'British Museum' (*sic*) and sent it back to to London."

News has been received of the death of Dr. Spencer Fullerton Baird, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and Director of the United States National Museum at Washington. Dr. Baird was the editor and translator of the Iconographic Encyclopodia, and has published, in conjunction with John Cassim, various works on Natural History. He was also a frequent contributor to periodical literature.

GENERAL IGNATIEFF AT HOME.

Mr. Stead, whose journey to Russia seems to have afforded him endless topics for special article, has one of more than usual interest on the leading Russian Statesman, General Ignatieff, whose ideas on many subjects he records at length. The writer says:—

General Ignatieff's study in his house on the Moyka Canal, one of the three which give Petersburg a semblance to Rotterdam or Venice, is one of the pleasantest and most interesting rooms in Petersburg. It is on the third storey and is lighted by three windows. A splendid bear-skin is stretched in front of his writing-desk; at the opposite side of the room a tiger-skin lay in front of a settee, above which, on one side, hung a life-size portrait of Countess Ignatieff, while the wall immediately behind it was ornamented with a singularly effective trophy of arms, not so large, but much more picturesquely displayed, than that which Lord Wolseley has in his room in the War Office.

HIS APPEARANCE.

General Ignatieff does not look older than his years, and his physique is not quite so spare as might have been expected in so energetic a worker. He neither smokes nor drinks; and the cigarette which is so constant an accompaniment to conversation in Russia is conspicuous by its absence from the lips of all the Ignatieffs. The only decoration I ever saw him wear was the simple cross at the throat. Talking of decorations reminds me of the advice which General Ignatieff once gave to the Emperor on the subject of Central Asia: "If you want to have peace on the Afghan frontier, the remedy is simple. Let both Governments, England and Russia, agree that no decoration or promotion shall be given to any frontier officer who ever gets into difficulties in Central Asia. At present the temptation is irresistible to make difficulties to gain distinction. An officer goes from Petersburg to some miserable outpost on the Afghan frontier. If he is forgotten unless he can do something. If he can do something—that is, if he has to fight or diplomatize, or get in or out of some scrape important enough to make people turn their eyes towards him, he is honoured and decorated. Stop the issue of all crosses, and we should have peace." It might be an improvement on this suggestion that it might be well to issue crosses to those who continue to serve their term without ever doing anything to cause their existence to be remembered by their countrymen.

THE NEW FRONTIER.

Like many Russians who know their Turkomans, General Ignatieff is dubious about the advantage of the new frontier. Drawing a frontier-line through wastes tenanted by nomads is something like drawing a frontier-line across the sea, and expecting it to be respected by the fish. Tribes which range backwards and forwards over distances of hundreds of versts seeking pasturage for their cows reck little of stone pillars set up by Boundary Commissioners, and the boundary allegiance between the Russians and the Ameer can hardly fail to cause trouble. Not that General Ignatieff cares one copeck about Sarik or Salor or Jomshidi of them all. The whole of the territory in dispute, which in 1885 nearly brought England and Russia to war, is not worth, in coin of the realm, if put up to auction a single silver rouble. The sovereign specific for the prevention of any wars arising out of frontier questions in Central Asia would be to pack off all the diplomatists and Ministers who have to settle the question to the place of dispute. There he would pinfold them for six months, and if they did not die they would agree to some arrangement without a war. In view of the possible death of the Ameer, he advocates a friendly understanding with Russia in favour of maintaining the territorial *status quo*, without which, he thinks, the proximity of the Russian outposts may lead to Afghan alarms, costing our Indian Treasury a very pretty penny. Our subsidies to the Ameer are looked upon with scant favour in Petersburg, where they tell me roundly that Abdur Rahman is simply exploiting our nervousness for his own ends. As long as the amount of the subsidy depends upon the degree of tension that prevails between England and Russia, so long the wily savage at Cabul will take good care to do nothing to facilitate an *entente* which might be as inconvenient for him as an understanding between Russia and Austria might be for Prince Bismarck, *Divide et impera* is not exactly the Afghan motto. At Cabul they wish not to govern, but to make money out of the differences of their neighbours. "Where you make your mistake," said General Ignatieff, "is in thinking that there is only one Afghanistan. There are several. The best policy is to let them all stew in their own juice; do not bring the frontiers too close together, and remember that the Afghans, like the Germans, have their own game to play in keeping us at cross purposes."

UNWILLING TO BE INTERVIEWED.

General Ignatieff was very unwilling to be interviewed. "I do not like your interviews and convocations," he said. "But every one knows my ideas. Why do you care to ask me?" He was ready enough to talk; but to make declarations which may be regarded as putting forth his own views, that he absolutely refused. His attitude in relation to the Government was strictly loyal. "I make no secret," he said, "of the fact that I do not approve the policy of the Government; but, as an honest man, I make no opposition. In order to avoid any possibility of being accused of opposing it or intriguing against it, I have not written a political letter for three years." At the same time General Ignatieff speaks out quite fearlessly and frankly to those whom he meets in society or elsewhere, if any one asks him his opinions. As the number of such persons is necessarily very limited, I have taken upon myself the responsibility of collecting together the notes of our numerous conversations, and giving them to the world. There is no sense in limiting the circulation of the ideas of Ignatieff to the handful of men and women whom he may meet in Petersburg society.

AN AUTOCRAT.

General Ignatieff is in no sense a parliamentarian. He is, like all Russians, a believer in the Autocracy; and his only regret is that in Russia there is not Autocracy enough, for the autocrat is the only resource of the people against the Tchinovnik. At the same time he sees that the Autocracy would be enormously strengthened, both against the Anarchist and the Tchinovnik, if the Emperor could be brought more visibly into direct contact with his people. Hence his advocacy of the Zemski Sobor—a project of which I can say nothing here beyond remarking that I found it most severely criticised by middle class Liberals and Constitutionalists who complained that it was much too democratic. Their ideal was the representation of the Cultivated *Intelligentia*—his, the representation of the whole people. And their objection to his scheme was precisely this—that if the peasants were directly represented, all other classes would be swamped, and the only result of assembling the Zemski would be to strengthen at once the prestige and popularity of the Tzar, without in any way increasing the hold of the middle classes on the government of the country.

THE DUMB.

One advantage which the Parliamentary system undoubtedly has in General Ignatieff's eyes is that its free and open debate in the House of Commons affords a Minister who is accused an unequalled opportunity of vindicating his character against his assailants. "Some day, when I am dead," he remarked, "but not before, my papers will show the truth about the things about which so many *mensonges* have been spoken of me. With us the accused has no defence. He must be silent while the calumnies are repeated on every side, until at last they are accepted as incontrovertible truth." I confess I should like to hear General Ignatieff replying to M. de Giers in a debate on foreign policy, or to listen to him threat M. Wischnegradsky as Mr. Gladstone was wont to polish off Mr. Disraeli when the latter ventured into the field of finance. The dumbness of the Russian system is a great drawback. The Russian common people call all foreigners "niemetz," or "the dumb," but in the political field it is the Russians who are the *niemetz*. "Why can you not at least publish a Blue-book now and then?" I asked at the Foreign Office. "Because," was the reply "the Emperor would not tolerate the publication of mutilated and mangled and misleading despatches. That is possible in England. It is not possible here. So we publish nothing"—and suffer severely for their reticence. But our own diplomatists are aware that all is not clover even under the English system, and many an Ambassador must have writhed with indignation at the semblance of publicity afforded him by a Blue-book or a debate which left the public more hopelessly than ever in the dark as to his objects and intention.

HIS IDEAS OF THE PRESS.

General Ignatieff talked very freely about the press. When Minister of the Interior he had to administer the law as it existed, and on one occasion I was told by the editor of the *Novoe Vremya* he issued, obviously under orders from above, a circular absolutely forbidding the publication of articles even in support of a scheme to which he was deeply attached. Instead of leaving the press to the uncoven

for the details of his scheme. All that I know is that it was based upon the principle that in dealing with newspapers, as with everything else, publicity and responsibility are the safeguards against injustice.

His views on liberty of conscience were most liberal. He would reverse the persecuting policy of M. Pobedonestzeff, and so restore Russia to the rank of civilized communities; for he combines the breadth of view of the cultured man of the world with the Christian tolerance which has so honourably distinguished the Eastern Church. One of the minor incidents of his administration was the release of three bishops of the Old Believers, who had been kept imprisoned at Souadal ever since the Crimean War for some theologico-political offence.

We talked about Poland. All the difficulty with Poland, in his opinion, arose from the Poles themselves. Russia was at present face to face with the Polish demand for the western provinces. Let the Poles but definitely and freely withdraw their preposterous claims to provinces which are as Russian as Moscow, and at once the Poles could share in all the privileges and local institutions enjoyed by the Russians.

THE JEWISH QUESTION.

The Jewish question natually came up for discussion. Count Ignatieff vigorously disclaimed any desire to expel the Jews from Russia. He had some Jews on his estate, he said, where they were allowed to settle, provided that they would work in the fields like the other peasants. But the Jew is indisposed to agriculture. The Jewess does not like to go out into the fields. The Jew prefers to trade. The Russian peasant is very simple, and the astute sons of Israel find little difficulty in making their book at his expense. General Ignatieff had frequent visits from the Rabbis when he was Minister of the Interior, and in his interviews with the deputations he displayed his wonted ready wit. When they revised the Talmud, he told them, and cleansed it of passages which taught the Jews that no faith need be kept with the Gentiles, they might come back and ask to be (allowed to share the privileges of Gentiles.) "We are groaning under a bondage as of Egypt," said the Rabbis. "But," retorted Ignatieff, "if so, why do you not make an Exodus? Where is your Moses? I will only be too glad to give him full powers to take all your people off to the land of Canaan. Pharaoh would not let you go; I, on the contrary, will be only too delighted to give you every facility for your departure." From this arose the story that General Ignatieff was preparing to expel the whole Semitic population from Russian territory.

But so colossal a displacement of millions is an enterprise from which even General Ignatieff would shrink dismayed. The difficulty, however, is not solved, nor does it appear to be soluble. We have already made the discovery in London that the presence of a colony of Russian Jews is an all but intolerable nuisance. We can sympathize better now than of old with the unfortunate Russians, who have five millions of the poorest and most unscrupulous Jews in Europe encamped within their frontiers.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Lastly, I often talked with General Ignatieff of the Heathen Chinee. He regards the Chinese menace as real both for Russia and for England. They may yet devastate Russia worse than the Mongols. He lamented that Europe should be inoculating a peaceful people, devoted solely to trade and agriculture, with the fever of war. The West might have something better to do than to teach the 300,000,000 of Chinese the use of the latest weapons of European civilization. The peril, however, is not from the march of some millions of Celestials: it is to be found rather in the steady influx at every point along the Asiatic frontier of the migrating Chinese. What will be the ultimate effect of this portentous factor on the development of humanity, science has not yet begun even to speculate.

LORD RIPON ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Marquis of Ripon, recently in the Rochdale Town Hall, distributed the prizes and certificates gained in a recent examination by the students in the science, art, technology, and language classes conducted by the Rochdale School Board and other bodies in the town, and delivered an address on the subject of technical education, which will be read with interest. His lordship said:—

To a man who had been engaged in the work of education for some forty years, as he had been, it might well seem that there was nothing left to be said on the subject. But great as had been the educational work accomplished in those forty years, and marvellous as had been the results of the work, it was evident that there was yet much to be done. Since the "forties" a solid foundation of education had been laid throughout the length and breadth of the land, upon which, he hoped, we should endeavour to build a wider and higher edifice of public instruction of a broader kind. What was now needed was a continuation of primary education beyond the school age at present fixed, and to place the highest possible education within the reach of every man and woman in the country. This could only be done by evening or continuation classes as they had been appropriately termed. He rejoiced to think that public opinion was awakening to the importance of supplementing by evening-classes the education given in day schools. He did not know whether official opinion was so advanced as public opinion on this question, but he rejoiced to know that there was a Bill on the subject before Parliament, and he hoped soon to see Parliament adopting a measure that would afford students far greater opportunities than at present existed of maintaining and continuing the instruction they received at day schools. He thought he might fairly congratulate the people of Rochdale upon what they were doing in the matter of technical education. The reports he had received showed a steady advance in the number of students, and of passes, but he regretted to see that there had been a falling off in connection with the art classes. Technical education embraced scientific and artistic education; both of which was in the highest degree necessary if we were to maintain our position in the commercial and industrial worlds. Our greatest defect in many of our branches of industry was our want of artistic taste, and we ought, therefore, to pay special attention to art teaching. He owned they would lose no time in establishing a School of Art in Rochdale. The development of artistic taste in connection with our industries would make the work more interesting to the workmen, and develop his mental faculties, and would make the product of his hands more beautiful and more valuable. He had no doubt that before long this defect would be removed at least in Rochdale. (Hear, hear.) He regretted that the efforts made a short time ago to establish on a permanent basis a technical school in Rochdale had not met with complete success. He gathered that one of the reasons why the committee had not held their hand in the matter was that in two successive sessions there had been Bills before Parliament on the subject of technical education; but he asked them to pay no heed to that fact, but, if possible, to proceed without delay with their scheme, for whenever the Bill was passed the rights and claims of the existing technical schools would have to be recognised. He did not think that either the Government or Parliament had a right idea as to the kind of Bill that was really required, and he believed they would do well to seek information on the subject from the employers and workmen in large industrial centres. (Applause) The truth was we could not afford to wait. It was vital to our industrial prosperity that we should deal boldly and speedily with this question of technical education. We had great industrial and commerical advantages in our supply of coal and iron, in the business faculty of our manufacturers, and in the skill and power of our workmen, but our foreign rivals knew this, and had tried to counterbalance our advantages by obtaining for themselves the best possible scientific and artistic instruction and the post possible manual training. While retaining our own special advantages, we must fight our rivals with their own weapons, and learn from them to supplement our skill and materials with their training and education. This was necessary in order that we might retain our hold on the markets of the world. In India special attention was being given to this subject, and men were being trained to compete with Englishmen in certain weaving and other occupations. This was a matter well worthy the consideration of those "captains of industry, who were engaged in the great industrial undertaking that had made Lancashire the famous county she was. The friends of technical education ought to take the working classes into consultation with them on the subject, and then the undertaking would be carried to a successful issue. If technical schools existed in certain towns they must be established in others, or else the best places in those towns where there were none would be filled by men from the more favoured towns. The scope of our primary education must be extended; our system of secondary education must be enlarged and raised; our technical education must be placed upon a footing worthy of the industrial reputation of our country; and lastly, the highest education the country could afford must be put within the reach of priall by the promotion of the University Extension system (Applause.) Lord Ripon then distributed the andzes certificates, and the proceedings were shortly afterwards brought to a close.

THE SHIPPING TRADE.

The remarkable change in the shipping trade which has shown itself during the present year is due, says the *Times*, to causes which have been operating for some time. For some years previously the number and tonnage of the vessels built had been declining rapidily, and there had also been a large loss both of sailing and steam vessels. The writer proceeds as follows:—

Concurrently with the decrease in the available carrying capacity, or rather the check to its growth, there had been an increase in the demand, so about a a year ago the vessels which had been idle began to be taken up readily. Very soon a scarcity of suitable vessels began to show itself in certain branches of the carrying trades, the freights moved upwards and the rise has been well maintained. The larger demand for tonnage to ship grain in the summer and autumn of the present year has, of course, tended to accelerate the rapidity of the increase. In the year 1882 there were built in the United Kingdom, exclusive of vessels built for foreigners, 972 vessels; in 1883 the number rose to 1,174; but thenceforward there was a decrease in the number and in the tonnage. In 1883 the tonnage of vessels built, apart from those built for foreigners, was 768,576 tons, but the falling off was rapid in 1886, when only 293,000 tons were built. If we look to the actual difference in the registers—the grain or loss on the year—we find that in 1882 the tonnage added covered all the losses and left a net addition of 207,583 tons. In 1883 the not addition of 287,751 tons, but in 1884 it fell to 167,306 tons; in 1885 only 23,501 tons were added on the balance; and in the year 1886 there was a net loss of 65,873 tons. As, however, the reduction was entirely in sailing vessels, while there was every year some increase in steam tonnage, the falling off was not so great as it appeared to be, since steam tonnage is much more effective than sailing tonnage. The tables submitted yearly by Mr. John Williamson to the Chamber of Shipping give the "effective" tonnage—that is, tonnage in which the superiority of steam is duly allowed for. They show that, while in 1882 there was an increase of 46 per cent. on the tonnage of the previous year, the percentage decreased year by year until 1887 showed only an increase on its predecessor of 1½ per cent. Owing to these causes an equilibrium was nearly attained by the end of 1886. In 1884 the export and import trade showed a fall of 4½ per cent.; in the next year there was an increase in the trades of 2½ per cent. In 1886 there was again a decrease of 3 per cent.; but in 1867, when the increase in the effective tonnage was the least, there was a large increase in the export and import trades—amounting to about 7 per cent. on the total for the year 1886.

It is in these figures that we have the key to the revival in the shipping trades this year, the building of new tonnage having been restricted both here and abroad, while over sea trade had increased. Frieght rates have necessarily advanced—in some cases with rapidity For instance, the average rate for the sea carriage of ore from Bilbao to the Tyne was last year 5s. 5d.; it has risen to over 7s. now. For grain from new York the average of last year was about 3s., but it is now 5s. From Nicolaieff home the frieght has risen from an average of about 18s. 3d. for last year to 27s.; the Danubian rate of 3s. 5d. has advanced to 5s. 6d., and other similar indications of advance may be given. Timber frieghts from the Baltic are 50 per cent. higher than they were; coasting freights, usually slow to move, show an improvement indexed by the fact that while 3s. 6d. was the average rate for coal from the Tyne to London last year 4s 3d. has been paid this year before autumn has passed; to Hamburg the rates are 50 per cent. higher; to Cronstadt, where 4s. was paid, 5s. 9d. is now the rate, and so on throughout most of the quotations in the Tyne freight market. There are exceptions—the present rates to Genoa are less than the average of recent years, but, on the whole, the advance in freights has been general. It has been sufficient to turn shipping from an industry of doubtful profit to one which is remunerative, and it has been sufficient also to furnish the shipbuilders of the kingdom with a number of orders for new vessels greater than has been given out for four years. Unquestionably, the low prices at which tonnage could be contracted for at the beginning of the year increased the number of orders for new vessels, but the chief cause of these orders being given was the fact that steamships were again commanding profitable rates of freight.

It seems doubtful whether the high range of freights now attained—high, that is, in comparision to those of a year or so ago—can be maintained beyond the current year in the face of the large increase of tonnage now being made. The vessels being built are more in numbers and larger in tonnage than the average, and the preponderance of steamships is very marked. During the whole of the present year there has been activity at the whole of the shipbuilding centres of this country, though that activity has not yet extended to many of the foreign shipbuilding establishments. But at our British yards there were in course of construction at the end of June last no fewer than 377 vessels—and of these 300 were steamships—the tonnage of the whole being about 648,116 tons, or 190,000 tons more than at the corresponding period of the past year. It is believed that the number launched has been more than replaced by the number added to those now in course of construction, so that the heavy rate of building of the first half of the year has so far been kept up. Down to the present time the freight market has taken up all the tonnage launched without showing any signs of weakness, and the great grain shipments have been scarcely begun. But the rate of construction has been so rapid that a continuous enlargement of the oversea trades will be needed to enable profitable employment to be found for all the vessels launching and building. At present the outlook in this respect is pretty good, but so satisfactory a state of affairs cannot, in the nature of things, last for ever.

AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND.

The following letter has been addressed by Miss Colenso to the Governor of Zululand (Sir Arthur Havelock):—

Bishopstowe, August 25, 1888. Sir,—I have the honour to report that my two messengers to the Zulu chiefs have returned safely, reaching Bishopstowe yesterday. On their way up they learnt from several Zulu forces that the advice which they carried was likely to be welcome, as Ndabuko had for some time (presumably since the return of Sifo and Soni with your Excellency's injunction to surrender) been counselling surrender to the English force at Enkonjeni, and that chiefs and people are still as they have been all along of one mind in declaring that "if Dinuzulu had but committed some offence this attack on him would be less inexplicable, less intolerable; but this trouble is through Zibebu, who has brought back his assegai red with our blood as before;" and in protestiug that they have no wish or intention to "fight against the English." Making all speed, and arriving near Ceza on August 9, my men found that the Usutu gathered there had dispersed chiefs, and people being of one mind "on seeing the English"—*i.e.*, on realising that actually the British army had now advanced, and was in act to attack them, "since we are not contending against the English, but against Zibebu" Ndabuko leaving first Dinuzulu on the night between the 6th and 7th of August, with their immediate following, and the remaining impi despersing the day after. My men followed the chiefs, reaching Ndabuko, Dinuzulu, Singana, and many others on August 12, beyond the Mkusi river, at the krakraal of Malhoko, chief of the Umgazi tribe (son of Masipula, Prime Minister before Mynammayna) where Dinuzulu's mother and others of the Royal women and children have for some time taken refuge, one of Cetshwayo's widows being a daughter of Masipula, and the tribe of Zulu descent. My men found them, however, in all the confusion of a hurried start, the alarm having just been given that a mixed impi of English and of Boers, under Mr. Lucas Meyer, was advancing, intending to attack them. And though the three Princes themselves delayed in order to hear my words, there was no time to take counsel of the chiefs and Induuas, as in a matter involving Dinuzulu was necessary, to make decision or reply, before they parted; the Zulus in flight from the immediate danger, and my men returning, their horses being somewhat spent and themselves in some alarm at the proximity of the Boer force which they met, and uncertain how far their passes might protect them under the circumstances, being over the border. It was plain to them, however, that the suggestion of surrender to the English on the grounds and in the manner specified in my message, with the assurance which I was permitted to convey that Mr. Advocate Escomb, M. L. C., would then be willing to defend the chiefs, was gratefully and favourably received, and would surely have been acted on even now, if the Zulus were only allowed breathing space. I cannot doubt that such is the case; that the Usutu, chiefs and people, would have surrendered at Enkonjeni could Mr. Escombe's and my advice but have reached them before they were driven to flight by the advance of the British forces with their native auxiliaries, amidst incidents of which we have as yet only indications—*e.g.*, two spies (or messengers) shot near Ndwandwe; four wives of Shingana's it is said, and one of the old King Mpande's widows, among the wounded after the attack on the Usutu at Hlopekulu, and the delivery of the old chief Somkele—apparently on his leaving the hiding place where he had taken refuge from Zibebu, and surrendering "to the soldiers," as a prisoner at Etshowe, presumably into the hands of Mr. Osborn against whom the Zulus had appealed to your Excellency.

I believe that the chiefs may even yet endeavour to follow this course, if they have not already done so. For if there is any truth in the report now current that Dinuzulu has been placed by the Boers in the hands of your Excellency's representatives, I submit that my messenger's statements go to support the suggestion—that such surrender has been made with his own good will—which is expressed to-day by the *Natal Witness*, on other grounds, and without this information, which I lay in the first instance before your Excellency. And if the omission of Ndabuko's name from the reported surrender is not accidental, it may well be that he prefers, and will endeavour to surrender directly to the English, for I would venture to remind your Excellency that Ndabuko and Shingano gave great offence to the new Republic by personally bringing the Zulu appeal on the land question before your Excellency in 1886.

AMUSING BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

At the Middlesex Sheriff's Court recently the case of "Jane Williams *vs.* George Hills" came on for the assessment of damages, before the Under-Sheriff and a jury. It was an action for breach of promise of marriage, in which Mr. Lynch appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. A. R. Cluer for the defendant.

Mr. Lynch, in opening the case, said the plaintiff was a young lady who resided with her parents at 40, Bartholomew-villas, Kentish Town, and earned her own livelihood by teaching music and singing. The defendant is an assistant to his mother, who carries on a business, bequeathed to her by her late husband, at No. 205, Kentish Town-road. About five or six years since the parties met at a place where they were learning dancing, and, said counsel, up to last December the two young hearts met and responded together. When the couple were introduced the lady was seventeen years of age, and the defendant twenty. Even thus early he proposed to marry Miss Williams, but she then declined, and it was not until July 22 last year, as she was on her way home, that he made another formal proposal of marriage. The lady said she would consult her parents, who eventually gave their consent. Soon afterwards the defendant went away for his holidays, and while away he wrote her several letters. One of these was as follows:—

"43, Northumberland-road, Margate.

"Dearest Jennie—I am very sorry that I have not had time to write to you before, but you know, darling, what a bad writer I am, so I know you will excuse. I have a lovely pen to scribble this with. The weather here is charming, but I am not enjoying myself very much, as I miss my darling so much.—With fondest love, "GEORGE HILLS.

"Will write you further soon. Am writing this on the Pier." (Laughter.)

"Rather a strange place," interpolated counsel, "to write a love letter." (Renewed laughter.) On another occasion defendant wrote:

"My Dearest Jennie—I must apologise for not answering yours before this; but, really, I have been so very busy enjoying myself—going out, &c.—that I have hardly had time. We have had glorious weather up to the present, and, to all appearances, it seems as if it is going to continue. I bathed this morning off the Pier, which was very nice, but rather cold. The country round here is the best I have ever seen, but I think the place is too quiet to suit me. I can assure you it is impossible to mash any one down here, as they are so reserved."

"Great Scot!" exclaimed the counsel. "Fancy Margate being too quiet, or the ladies being reserved!" (Laughter.)

Mr. Cluer: But that letter was written from Bournemouth.

Mr. Lynch: This letter was signed, "Your Loving Joss," and a subsequent one, "Yours for Ever." Defendant purchased plaintiff and engaged and a wedding ring.

Plaintiff, a lady-like girl, said it was arranged that the wedding should take place on her birthday, Dec. 31 last, but a day or two prior to this Mr. Hill's mother called on her parents and said her son had changed his mind. In anticipation of her wedding she dismissed several of her pupils and made certain preparations. She had been earning 18s per week. Subsequently she learnt that defendant was engaged to another young lady, to whom he was married in August last.

Mr. Hills, being called, said he was twenty-four years old, and was in receipt of 37s a week, and had no other means.

Questioned by Mr. Lynch, he said, amid much laughter, that the engaged ring he gave plaintiff cost £3 15s, but it had not been paid for.

Mr. Lynch: I hope the second one is.

Defendant: No, sir, it is not. (Roars of laughter.)

Counsel: Do you mean to say that no time was fixed for the wedding?

Witness: Which wedding? (Great laughter.)

Counsel: You seem to treat weddings as a joke.

Witness: I have found it a very good joke. (More laughter.)

Counsel: Your father left a good estate, I believe?

Witness: I don't know.

Counsel: Did you know your father?

Witness: Of course, I did. (Laughter.)

The defendant's mother was called, and said she was horrified when she found that a wedding-ring had been bought. The first she knew of the parties being engaged was when she went home one day and found the young lady sitting in her easy chair. (Laughter.)

The jury assessed the damages at £50.

THE MOTIVE OF THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

Mr. Archibald Forbes has written to the *Daily News* putting forth a new idea as to the motive of the Whitechapel murders. Remembering that some men are so constituted as to conceive and foster a bitter hate and furious rancour against those who have injured them, he assumes that the murderer, a dissolute man, fell so seriously a victim to a specific contagion that his brain became affected, and he is now wreaking vengeance. Mr. Forbes' letter is subjoined:—

Sir,—If we hold that the East-end murders are the work of a maniac, or rather of a mono-maniac, what profiteth this conclusion, so long as it is a mere abstract one? Of itself it brings us no nearer to the sole desideratum—the detection of the murderer. But if an index-finger be pointed, quite tentatively, toward the elucidation of his particular phase of monomania, may it not be that the utterly barren abstractness of the problem shall be sensibly diminished? Nay one, at all events, make the attempt?

Is the monomania, then a simple thirst for blood? Clearly not. Else the slayer would kill indiscriminately, and not concentrate his ferocity on women, and on one particular class of women.

Is the monomania of the nature of religious fanaticism; possessing "one who believes that he has a commission from on high to destroy, root out and dishonour the kind of women-sinners whom he so persistently selects?" If so, why should not the slayer content himself with the simple act of life-taking? Why should he proceed to mutilation in which, on this hypothesis, there seems no shadow of purpose.

Again, if his monomania urges him simply toward the extermination of loose women, why should he kill only the poor and shabby of the sisterhood? Why should he not occasionally direct his steel against the higher grades of the wretched profession—the "gay women" who flaunt other parts of London? Assuming him to be so mean of attire as to be flouted by these comparative aristocrats of vice, why does he use Whitechapel and its vicinage as his exclusive shambles? If his single aim were prostitute-murder in a seclusion offering an all but certainty of immunity from detection, there are innumerable regions in this metropolis haunted by possible victims offering greater opportunities than does teeming Whitechapel. The parks of nights are fringed by poor creatures plying their sad avocation, whose bosky resorts are out of ken, even of the infrequent policeman. The edges of Hampstead have their sorry night birds; London Fields are not destitute of nocturnal prowlers; even the lonely lanes about Fulham are not pure from this contamination. But this murderous monomaniac goes afield nowhither; he has restricted himself wholly to the East-end, and to one particular narrow area of that wide-lying region.

We have then a murdering monomaniac who murders only loose women, and these of the poorer grade; who confines his deadly operations to Whitechapel and its environs, and who savagely mutilates as well as slays; who further is not apparently actuated by fanaticism.

Do these limitations and characteristics avail us anything? Suppose his lunacy is the lunacy of revenge, possibly complicated by physical disease. Clearly he is a man familiar with the geography of the Whitechapel purlieus. Clearly he is a man not unaccustomed in the manner of accosting these poor women as they are wont to be accosted. Clearly he is a man to whom the methods of the policeman are not unknown—the measured pace, the regular methodic round, the tendency to woodenness and unalertness of perception which are the characteristics of that well-meaning individual. He knows his crowd, too. How easy—given a certain unostentatious shabbiness of aspect and rainment—to pass and repass among a population strangely self-centred, because of a common and universal poverty. He may have been in every throng that gathered around every victim; he may have been a frequenter of the inquest rooms; aye, he may have volunteered in identification enterprises.

Probably, a dissolute man, he falls a victim to a specific contagion, and so seriously that in the sequel he lost his career. What shape the deterioration may have taken yet left him with a strong, steady hand, a brain of devilish coolness, and an active step, is not to be defined. Medical men know how varied, how penetrating, how obstinate are its phases.

It is a curious fact that some men are so constituted as to conceive and foster a bitter hate and furious rancour against the hapless creature involved. Just as I have heard the British soldier wounded in action rave with oaths for the blood of the individual foe who had unwittingly struck him down from a far-off distance, so I have over and over again heard him denounce the most venomous anathemas on an unfortunate woman. Others I have heard use terms not less strong against the whole class.

The man's physical health ruined and his career broken, he has possibly suffered specific brain damage as well. At this moment—I cannot use exact professional terms—there may be mischief to one of the lobes of the brain. Or he may have become insane simply from anguish of body and distress of mind. Any how he is mad, and his mania, rising from the particular to the general, takes the fell form of revenge against the class, a member of which has wrought him his blighting hurt, against, too, the persons of that class plying in Whitechapel, since it was from a Whitechapel loose woman that he took his scathe. And so he falls akilling them, and none other of the lieges in Whitechapel, or elsewhere. And when he kills, he mutilates, always in the same specific and significant manner, his maniacal impulse of revenge inspiring his semi-scientific butcher work. A wounded wild beast crunches the spear that has stricken him.

Let it be noted, finally, that his work with the knife proves him to possess some knowledge of anatomy. The medical schools of the hospitals have a large attendance, and perhaps it would be futile to inquire whether any one connected with these beneficent institutions may have a vague memory of an excitable impressionable student whose career had been arrested and whose hopes had been blighted by such a misadventure as I have referred to, whose reason had given way, and in whose mania was the crave that he might have revenge for the mischief that had destroyed him. Between that crave and a monomania stimulating to the acts of the Whitechapel murderer there is no great gulf.

FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE.

The decree respecting foreigners continues to occupy a good deal of attention in Paris, says the correspondent of a London paper. A review of those papers, which approve M. Floquet's action, may be of interest, as affording a cue—in the absence of official explanations—to his motives.

The *Matin*, which seems to have drawn its information from the fountain head, protests against the decree being regarded as a retaliatory measure against Germany. It was in preparation in the Foreign Office three years ago. The attention of the Government had then been drawn to the increasing number of foreign pauper vagrants, disorderly persons, and malefactors. To find out and expel such characters is the sole object of the decree. M. Floquet has met with a certain success among the Boulangist part; however the *Presse*, the General's own organ, finds fault with the decree. It says, "The measures are utterly inadequate. A foreign spy will never say that he proposes to elect his residence in France. He will invariably pretend to be on a week's visit. Unoffending foreigners alone will make such a declaration, and it is they who will be the object of surveillance and annoyance. M. Floquet's measure is an apparent satisfaction to public opinion. He is currying popularity. Are we not all aware that it is the German that is being aimed at? Why, then apply to all foreigners the same measure of a vexatious character? The decree is a mean and useless act, nothing more." The *Nation* and the *Cocarde*, both Boulangist papers, look upon the decree as a commencement of concession to public opinion, but they are of opinion that it will be wholly inoperative against spies.

The *Lanterne*, a Radical and Chauvinist paper, says "the decree gives every satisfaction." The *France*, a paper of the same views, is enthusiastic about the decree, which, according to it, not only Frenchmen, but every respectable foreigner ought to approve of. The *Univers* holds the decree to be illegal, denying M. Floquet the right to create a misdemeanour and provide penalties for it. "The decree," this journal says, "raises a grave question of international reciprocity. M. Floquet might just as well have compassed his object by letting expulsion be the sanction of his decree, but he has imposed conditions which are not usually required of Frenchmen abroad. Let us suppose the decree once gazetted, and that the neighbouring Governments translate it into their own languages. The result will be to cause the imprisonment of every Frenchman abroad who cannot within a month get from home all the papers and instruments required."

The *Journal des Debats* remarks that the Government has not the power by a mere decree to impose certain obligations on a category of persons. The *Liberte* has grave misgivings as to the legality, and particularly as to the opportuneness of the decree. The condition of foreigners in France is regulated by the Code. Their civil as distinct from political status is the same as that of Frenchmen. The only difference is that they may be expelled for reasons of public safety. "No doubt," the *Liberte* proceeds, "this legislation may be altered. A nation has always the right to adopt whatever measures it deems necessary for the preservation of peace and order, but a law can only be repealed by Parliament, and not, as in the present instance, by an act of the Executive Power." The same paper is of the opinion that M. Floquet's Cabinet desires no more than to secure the votes of the labour party by restricting the competition of foreign workmen. The foreign residents, as it strongly puts it, are not, as a rule, dangerous and disreputable characters. They are, on the whole, the flower of foreign nations. The Government is about to stupidly offend them and make them depart by an inquisitorial and vexatious process to which they will not submit. A fine piece of work indeed of dubious legality, and fraught with serious consequences! The *Temps* has a sensible and powerful article. Its style is not unlike that of M. Jules Ferry.

The decree will certainly give a great deal of trouble to foreigners. They will be required to exhibit a passport mentioning their status, and to produce the certificate of their birth, and vouchers of their identity authenticated by their Consul. Not only will these various formalities be in some cases expensive, but some will, perhaps, be impossible to comply with. For instance, the production of the certificate of birth. As the two hundred and odd thousand foreign residents in Paris must comply with the decree within a month, and as personal attendance at the Prefecture is compulsory, there will be necessarily a great rush, worry, and loss of time. The measure is resented most by the English residents, who regard it as vexatious, humiliating, and mediæval. One ludicrous effect of the decree may be mentioned. Several tradesmen called on me with their bills. A similar rush for money was also made on several of my friends who have lived for years in Paris. As there is a month's respite the English residents intend to wait for a fortnight or three weeks longer, until after the meeting of the Chambers, before doing anything.

The following official Note has been sent to the papers:—"The Government is surprised at the sensation which has arisen from the measures it has taken concerning foreigners. The question has been for three years under the attention of the succeeding Administrations. The provisions which the Minister of the Interior has adopted were submitted in turn to the Secretaries for War, for Justice, and for Foreign Affairs. The decree has given rise to no objection on the part of any foreign Power. Its legality is consecrated by Article VI. Sec. 15 of the Penal Code."

The Madrid papers criticise the measure respecting foreigners about to be adopted in France as likely to cause much inconvenience to the Spaniards who are so numerous in the departments near the Pyrenees. People say that the new legislation is an egregious mistake on the eve of the Paris Exhibition. Even the political exiles will probably be affected by the measure. In Bayonne, Perpignan, and Bordeaux it will affect many persons. There are now more than 80,000 Spaniards resident in various parts of France, 4,200 in Paris alone. The majority occupy humble positions.

Information has been received at Taunton (says the correspondent of the Press Association) that Mr. Harry Fox, one of the Somerset county eleven and a prominent football player, has been lost in the Caucasian mountains. He has not been heard of since the middle of August, and there are fears for his safety. A party of guides who accompanied him are also missing.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE TREATMENT OF IRISH PRISONERS.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has replied at a Conservative meeting in Scotland to the charges recently made against the Irish administration with regard to the treatment of political prisoners in Ireland. He said:—

Mr. Mandeville had been imprisoned for encouraging Irish tenants to resist the officers of the law with boiling water, red hot pokers, filth of every kind, and every species of injury and insults, and who had died some considerable time after he was released of an affection of the throat. In the evidence given before the coroner's jury he (Mr. Balfour) had found his indictment against the conspiracy of which Mr. Gladstone and Mr. O'Brien were the leaders, and would prove that Mr. Mandeville did not die from the effects of his imprisonment, and that there was nothing in his imprisonment that was harsh and unjustifiable. (Cheers.) Mr. Mandeville, who weighed seventeen stone when he entered the prison, lost only three pounds during his imprisonment. The reporter of the *Freeman's Journal* described Mr. Mandeville when he was released as being in excellent health and spirits. About a month after his release Mr. Mandeville made a speech in Cork, in which he said his imprisonment had not knocked a feather out of him. It was also proved on oath that about two months after his imprisonment Mr. Mandeville said he had never been better in his life. Neither Mrs. Mandeville nor the doctor, who attended Mr. Mandeville during his last illness, ever said a word during his life, whatever they said at the inquest after his death, to imply that he was otherwise than in perfect health. The life which Mr. Mandeville lived between his imprisonment and his death proved that he was not an invalid whose constitution had been wrecked by prison life, but was a man engaged in the ordinary average business of an Irish agitation. (Cheers.) Mr. Balfour quoted the evidence of what he called the greatest Irish expert on that kind of disease of which Mr. Mandeville died, to show that the affection could not have been more than a few days old, and stigmatised the complaints of Mr. Mandeville's treatment a childish calumnies totally without foundation. There had been, he said, a conspiracy to break through the prison rules. He saw nothing but what was comic in the whole proceeding. Was it credible that men with any sense of humour whatever could suppose that Irish independence was to be gained by living three week without changing one's shirt—(laughter)—or by sitting on one's bed in a blanket rather than wear prison clothes. The complaint that punishment followed these proceedings was not worthy of a momen's consideration. Mr. Mandeville had been leniently treated under Dr. Ridley. Referring next to the imprisonment of Mr. O'Brien, he said that while the Nationalist Press was filled with heart-rending accounts of Mr. O'Brien's sufferings, and Gladstonian associations were pouring upon the Chief Secretary resolution after resolution, imploring him to be careful of his health, Mr. O'Brien was all the time fattening upon sandwiches which he was getting brought into the prison three times a week. (Laughter.) Martyrdom was always respectable, even martyrdom for small clothes, but martyrdom modified by sandwiches hardly rose to the dignity he expected from Mr. O'Brien's position. He asked why Irish members of Parliament should be treated better than Mr. Cunningham Graham was in London; the latter had neither whined on his own account nor got anybody else to whine for him. (Cheers.) Having compared Mr. Gladstone's proceedings in 1885, with his speeches of 1888, he said he was struck with the astounding impudence of a man coming and talking to an English audience about King Bomba, and about his experiences of 1850 something, when he had himself been doing exactly the same things, if possibly in a more aggravated form five years ago. (Cheers.) It really beggared his humble powers of description. If he was Bomba the Third most assuredly Mr. Gladstone was Bomba the Second, and his Bombaism was but a pale and humble reflection of the Bombaism of which Mr. Gladstone was an admirable professor. If they were to have regard to motives in offences against the law, let them be lenient with the breaker of the vaccination laws, and the unfortunate pointsman or engine driver who in a moment of carelessnes caused twenty deaths. If they were to have regard to delicate upbringing, let them spare the genteel swindler and the fraudulent bank manager who brought ruin on hundreds. It was an insult to morality, and a prostitution of language to describe Mr. Gladstone's policy as dictated in this matter by humanity. Humanity was universal in its operation, and equal in its incidence. It had no ulterior object, it was not self-seeking; but Mr. Gladstone's philanthropy with regard to political prisoners was strictly political. It was an electioneering device; it varied with the political position. It was one thing when Mr. Gladstone was in office; it was another thing when he was in Opposition—it was one thing when politicians on whose votes he was dependent were in question; it was altogether another thing when he had merely to consider the lot of those wretched persons who were in prison because they objected to vaccinate their children. (Hear, hear.) He declined to believe that this conspiracy would succeed either in its immediate or its remote ends. He did not believe that even Mr. Gladstone would succeed long in deceiving the people of this country, or that he would succeed in hastening by one instant the consummation with regard to his Bill that he desired. He did not deny that such attacks as those of Mr. Gladstone did harm. They did no harm to him Mr. (Balfour) or to his party, but they did harm by embittering the feelings of the Irish people against the majority of their fellow countrymen of England and Scotland. By such arts Mr. Gladstone might diminish the value of the union of hearts of which he and his friends were so constantly talking, and to which they contributed so little. Yet as truth and common sense regained their sway he believed that Ireland, like Scotland, would recognise that every element of national life, every object for which a patriot might strive, was better attained under the Union than it would be by separation, and that in the policy which the Unionist party advocated was to be found not merely the advantage of the whole, but the advantage of every separate integral part of the United Kingdom. (Loud cheers.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 20.

Piers, Lieut, 10th Bombay L I, from leave, from Poona.

October 21.

Keown, Lieut, 4th Bombay, from leave, from Matheran.

October 22.

Maurice-Smith, Surgeon-Major, Madras, from furlough, from England.

North, Colonel, Bombay R E, from leave, from England.

October 23.

Wodehouse, Lieut, 28th Bombay Pioneers, on leave from Kirkee.

Foster, Lt and Adjt, 28th Bombay Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.

Westmacott, Colonel, 28th Bombay Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.

Da Costa, Surgeon, Madras, on furlough, from Nagpur.

Twynam, Lt-Col, Madras, R A, *en route*, to England.

Little, Colonel, 2nd Bengal N I, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—October 23.

Gillespie, Major-General, Bombay Staff, off leave, to Mhow.

Lane, Lieut, K O S Borderers, from leave, to Deolali.

Strachey, Lieut, 11th Bengal N I, from leave, to Fyzabad.

General, Colonel, C I Hese, on leave, to Mhow.

Maurice Smith, Surgn-Major, Madras, from furlough, to Madras.

North, Colonel, R E, from leave, to Kirkee.

Foster, Lt and Adjt, 28th Pioneers, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major R. S. Brown, Offig Comdt.

B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, October 24, 1888.

1. The Range will be available on the 25th instant, when an Instructor will be present, and on every alternate day, until further orders.

2. No. 2,695 Vol. A. C. Forde, having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A." Company.

3. The Battalion will parade for company drill under the company officers on Saturday next, the 27th inst. Fall in in front of the Fort Gymkhana at 5 p. m.

By Order,

H. S. B. HODGKINSON.

Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

After the formal opening of a citadel of the Salvation Army at Neuchatel on Septembor 28, disturbances of a very serious character took place. The populace began to demolish the edifice when the police interfered. The chief of the police was very violently assaulted. The Genevan mob has long been enraged with the Salvation Army.

THE BABY FARMING CASE.

On the 4th instant the Mid Surrey Coroner resumed his inquiry at the Vestry Hall, Tooting, into the death of Isaac Arnold, otherwise Bailey, aged six months, which occurred on August 26, at 10, Graveney-road, Tooting, the residence of Mrs. Jessie Chapman, who is licensed under the Infant Life Protection Act, 1872, and who received the child from Mrs. Arnold, of Buckingham-street, Wolverton.

The latter, it will be remembered, is alleged to have been carrying on a system of trafficking in infants in various parts of England by means of advertisements, in fact, on the last occasion she gave the coroner particulars of several children with regard to which she had had dealings.—Mr. T. Bone, solicitor, now appeared on behalf of Mrs. Arnold.—Charles Henry Lawrence, clerk to a fish merchant, at Yarmouth, deposed that in October, 1886, his wife advertised for a child to adopt. She received a reply from a person calling herself "Jane Hall," and dating from 21, Buckingham-street, Wolverton. The letter said "if Mrs. Lawrence would come to London, Mrs. Hall would be pleased to meet her, and no doubt would be able to suit her with a child." Witness's wife went to London and saw Mrs. Hall (who proved to be Mrs. Arnold), in Chapel-street, Edgware-road. Nothing came of that interview, however, but on the Ash-Wednesday following his wife met Mrs. Arnold at Cambridge, and accepted from her a child she called "Arthur." A premium of £10 was paid, but the witness could never learn what amount Mrs. Arnold received with it. When they had had the child a week it was taken seriously ill, and the witness wrote to Mrs. Arnold, asking her for the certificate of birth. She received a reply to the effect that the child was born under very painful circumstances, Mrs. Arnold adding

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN ILLNESS.

SIR WILLIAM MOORE, K.C.I.E., late Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, has contributed to the *Hospital* the following article on the immediate treatment of accidents and sudden illness :—

Although there are various books detailing the course which should be pursued when persons meet with accidents, or are seized by sudden illness, it does not appear that the information so conveyed reaches the general public, or, as some orators put it, "the masses." Perhaps the information thus given is couched in too technical language. Perhaps the books referred to, being published by medical agents, are overlooked by "the masses." Perhaps, although many people are fond of reading medical works (and often perplex themselves by so doing), the majority confine themselves to studying books treating of the particular ailment they suffer from, or fancy they suffer from. Be this, however, as it may, the fact remains that lamentable public ignorance is patent as to the means which should be adopted in cases of sudden accident or illness. Yet it is most desirable that all persons—and policemen especially—should be acquainted, to some extent at least, with the immediate treatment of accident and sudden seizures. If this were the case, it is not too much to say that many maladies and injuries would be prevented from becoming worse, and that lives would be certainly saved. The *Hospital*, being a journal reaching all classes, appears a suitable medium for the promulgation of elementary information on these important points. "Life is a great gift," and there is no manner of doubt that life might often be preserved were the proper means adopted when it is placed in jeopardy. Yet not one in one hundred apparently knows what to do. Only the other day the writer was passing Kensington Gardens, when he observed an old man being supported by two other persons, and encouraged to cling to the railings, so as to maintain an upright posture. A glance showed what was the matter with the old man. He had been struck by cardiac failure, or serious apoplexy, or that variety of the malady, in which the face is pale, and the circulation of the blood failing. His pulse was feeble and intermittent, and there was evident paralysis on one side of the body. Now what ought to have been done in such a case? The poor old man should have been laid on his right side full length, his collar should have been opened, he should have been allowed plenty of fresh air, and his legs, feet, and hands should have been well rubbed. Then when the first shock of the malady had passed away, he ought to have been carried, still in the recumbent posture, to the nearest hospital. Again another instance. Only a few days back the writer was passing down the Hammersmith Road, when two boys were knocked down by a cab. One escaped with little injury, the other got concussion of the brain. He was almost senseless, speechless, cold, and pallid. The same plan ought to have been pursued as in the case of the old man; but instead of this the boy was surrounded by a dense crowd of inquisitive people, and one good but mistaken Samaritan was supporting the injured youth in an upright position on his knee. After a time the poor boy was dragged away on his legs, being well shaken and jostled in the process. Yet a third instance. In Hyde Park, one recent Sunday, a person was taken in an epileptic fit. One bystander wisely ran for water; others carried the epileptic to a bench, on which he was seated. Now, in epilepsy there is great struggling, the limbs are convulsed, and the tongue is very liable to be protruded between the teeth and severely bitten. This accident should be guarded against by placing something, as a small piece of soft wood, too large to slip into the mouth, between the teeth; and the person should be simply prevented injuring himself in his struggles until the fit passes away. But nothing of the kind was attempted; the consequence being that the tongue was bitten, and the limbs of the epileptic were bruised against the hard wood of the bench on which he was seated and held. Had he been placed on the soft grass and left alone, he would have injured himself less.

The following are rules which may be safely adopted in cases of accident and sudden illness. Place the person on the ground or floor lying towards the right side, and with the head raised to the level of the body by a pillow, folded coat, or other soft substance. Then unbutton or split open any clothing pressing upon the neck or chest. The face and chest should be sprinkled with cold water, and some cold water may be given to drink if the power of swallowing remains. Wine, brandy, or other liquor should not be hastily given without evidence of their being needed. Examine the head and limbs separately. The prominent parts of the limbs may be examined with very little movement of the body. If it is necessary to move a person after any injury, especially of the head, the person should be carried while lying down. He should not be allowed to sit upright in a vehicle, or to walk. See that the person is allowed plenty of fresh air. The history of the accident should be obtained, and when sending for a surgeon the message should be as clear as possible, and, if practicable, a written one.

The most common maladies which occur suddenly to people in the streets of large towns are apoplectic and epileptic attacks, maladies depending on heart affections, and drunken fits; although perhaps the latter should not be classed under the head maladies. But it is necessary to distinguish apoplexy and epilepsy from "dead drunk," as it is called, and also from poisoning by opium. Apoplexy is known from epilepsy by the puffing or snoring breathing which occurs in the former malady. In epilepsy there is also struggling of the limbs, the eyes are turned up under the lids, that the whites only are visible, and the person falls down with a loud cry, none of which symptoms of apoplexy. Apoplexy is to be affections due to the heart, maladies the symptoms are of fainting. The person with feeble pulse, scarcely white lips, and a death-nance; while in apoplexy, conscious, there is snoring or face is often drawn to one stinguished from the effects history of the case, which rinking. Secondly, by the on's breath; although this is one may in mistaken kind. struck with apoplexy some in the "drunken fit" the size equal, while in apoplexy one her. By the pupils of the the round space in dark part of the eye. ead drunk" may generally be incoherently, while from ot be roused. Lastly, if any kenness they will be of all ment is usually restricted to oplexy. From poisoning by distinguished by the history ll of opium in the breath; es being very small and con-t the patient may be roused, o babble as in the drunken to sleep again, by the fact mmon in advanced life, while t usual in the young.

that "a little knowledge is a we are advised not to drink of deeply. But there is no rule n, and if we cannot all be what full man," there is a certain amount instruction on various matters which e all should receive. Although those who eing their own doctors generally come to grief are times when the doctor is not at hand, and hen the knowledge of what not to do may be the salvation of the patient. If anyone reading this article remembers what has been said when the time for action or inaction arrives, the little knowledge he possesses will prove the reverse of "a dangerous thing." There is more harm done to injured and sick people by officious mistaken kindness than by actual neglect. Although we are as a nation "brusque," and inclined even to take our pleasures sadly, there is probably more real kindness of heart in the British public than in the public of other ostensibly more polite nations. This is exemplified in the street casualities of London, and especially among the poorer classes. All are anxious to assist, and all would assist if they knew what to do. Many do assist although not knowing the proper course of procedure. If all that has been advanced cannot be held in recollection the condensed rules may certainly be remembered, *viz.*, first, in all cases of accident or sudden illness let the person lie down, and do not assist him to maintain the upright posture; secondly, let him have plenty of fresh air; thirdly, unloose all clothing round the neck and chest; fourthly, convey the patient, still in the recumbent position, to the nearest hospital. Stretchers for this purpose ought to be available at known points or at least at every police station.

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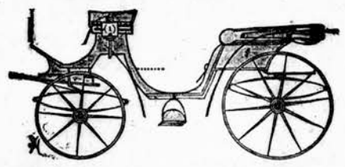

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GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. HIPPACEA.

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"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "'Thilum,' the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

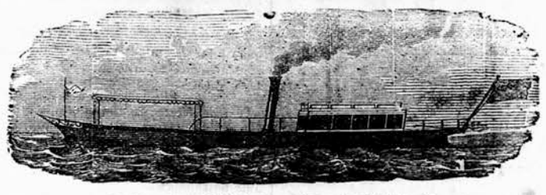
F. H. BOWDEN.

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and 43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD., 43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C., AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S DANNING WORKS MANCHESTER. FILTERS



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Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

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DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

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HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

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The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. - Mess Presidents - - Club Stewards - - - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials :—

"A beautiful essence. Has a fine Hop Aroma and is quite a pharmaceutical triumph."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

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Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

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AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ...	12s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
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Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
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HYGEIA BOOTS,

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LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

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A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide to the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

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For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World. Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

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Unsurpassed for its strength and delightful fragrance. It is far superior to the numerous compounds sold under the same name.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street, London. Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

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"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

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THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s., sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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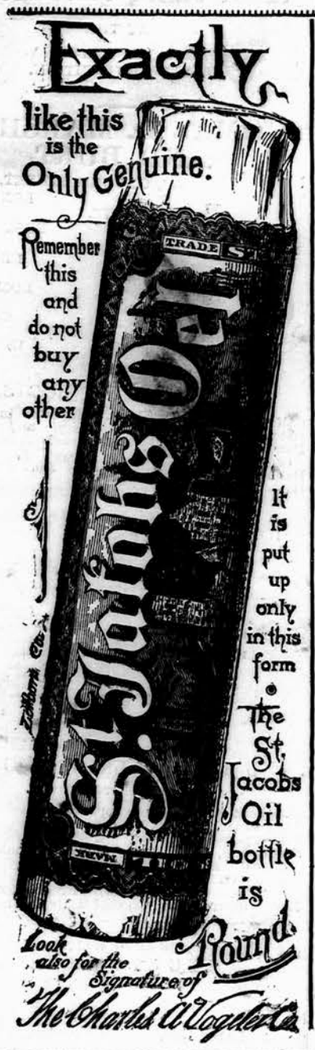
ST. JACOBS OIL

CONQUERS PAIN.



THE curative powers of St Jacobs Oil are simply marvellous. It is wholly an outward application. It conquers pain quickly and surely. It acts like magic. It penetrates to the seat of the disease. It cures, even when everything else has failed. A single trial will convince the most incredulous. It has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism and neuralgia, which had resisted treatment for the greater part of a life-time. It has cured people who have been crippled with pain for more than twenty years. After the most thorough and practical test, St. Jacobs Oil has received Six Gold Medals at different International Exhibitions, for its marvellous power to conquer pain. It is used extensively in the leading Hospitals and Dispensaries of the metropolis and provincial cities, and also on board Her Majesty's Troopships and the Cunard Steamship Company's Fleet. Put up in white wrappers for human use, and in yellow wrappers for Veterinary purposes, price 2/6 per bottle, of all dealers in Medicine throughout the world, or sent post free by the Proprietors,

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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THE BREWERY, SHEPTON MALLET.
TRADE MARK.
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EXPORT PALE ALE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

This Ale combines the essential properties of the best productions of Bavaria and Burton-upon-Trent, and is strongly recommended for its purity and tonic qualities. Although exhilarating, it does occasion the headiness produced by drinking ordinary malt liquors, and is remarkably free from acidity.

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Miniature Indian Arms and other Curiosities.

No. 5501.
The "Tulwar" Charm or Toothpick.
Gold, Rs. 11, cash.
Silver, Rs. 5, cash.

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Gold "Kookree" Brooch, a model of the Goorkha Knife, with Sheath.
Rs. 15, cash.
Silver, Rs. 4, cash.
Large size, Gold, Rs. 27, cash.
" " Silver Rs. 11 cash.

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"Kookree" Knife Charm.
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No. 5510.
Dagger.
Gold, Rs. 14, cash.
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These Designs are all protected by Registration, and can be procured only from us.

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EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD
(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;
ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.
Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED!

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.

20, GREAT TICHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON
RICHD MATHEWS & Co's
TRADE MARK
WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

NOTICES.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.
Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,
CONTRACTORS TO H.M. ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

THE RIVERSIDE WATCH COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.
ALL WATCHES RUBY JEWELLED AND NO IMITATIONS.
THE ONLY ONES OF THIS STYLE ACTUALLY SOLD IN INDIA.

WATCHES FOR HORSEMEN.

NOTE.—The slow motion of ordinary Watches makes them very unsuitable for Riding or Sporting. The vibrations of balance wheels are affected, and causes irregularities or stops after short periods. To correct this supposed irremediable defect, we have manufactured "THE QUICK TRAIN" and QUICK BEAT" Watches for Horesemen, or any other rough wear, made of unequalled good materials, and the strongest reliable Time-keeper yet introduced. The size is small, and in keeping with the object in view. The Prices are the lowest possible consistent with an extra good quality—viz., Manufacturers' own Prices.

1. Riverside Horseman Watch, ¾ plate, 6 ruby holes, Warranty 5 Years ..... Rs. 20
2. " " " in Hunter Case " " " ..... Rs. 23
3. " " " in Half Hunter Case " " " ..... Rs. 26
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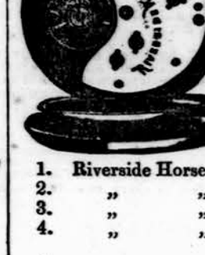

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